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GENERAL NEWS.

Sailing of a Cuban Filibustering Steamer From Kingston.

Great Loss of Life by Floods in Melbourne, Australia.

Reported Project to Lease Kurile Island to the United States.

Communication From the President on the Cherokee Massacre.

Apaches Actively Killing and Scalping About Prescott, Arizona.

CUBA.

The Filibustering Steamer Stuart—Release and Departure of the Vessel from Kingston, Jamaica.

HAVANA, May 7.—A special dispatch to the *Diario*, from Cibara, says that intelligence has been received of the release and departure of the filibustering steamer *Edgar Stuart*, from Kingston, Jamaica. The watchfulness of the volunteers who are guarding the coast has been redoubled to prevent her party from effecting a landing. The news of the steamer's departure is received with surprise, and irritation is felt at the conduct of the Kingston authorities in permitting it.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Four Hundred Persons Drowned and Crops Destroyed in Melbourne, Australia.

LONDON, May 7.—Advices received here by telegraph from Australia state that heavy floods, which caused a terrible loss of life, have occurred in Melbourne. Four hundred persons were drowned. The growing crops have also been greatly damaged.

THE KURILE ISLANDS.

Rumored Lease to the United States of the Islands.

LONDON, May 7.—It is rumored that several of the Kurile Islands in the North Pacific are to be leased to the United States. These islands, twenty-five in number, extend from Kamschatka to Japan. The three southernmost belong to Japan, and the others to Russia. [The islands contain many volcanic mountains, some of which are 6,000 feet high. The population is small, and subsist mainly by hunting and fishing, the product of which they sell to Russian, American, Japanese and Dutch traders.]

THE GOING SNAKE DIFFICULTY.

Communication from the President to the Senate on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The President today, in response to the Senate resolution of the 2d ult., communicated to the Senate a report from the acting Secretary of the Interior, giving information relative to the affray at the Court-house in the Snake District, Indian Territory. The President says:

"In view of the feeling of hostility which exists between the Cherokees and the United States authorities of the Western District of Arkansas, it seems to be necessary that Congress should adopt such measures as will tend to allay that feeling, and at the same time secure the enforcement of the laws in that Territory. I therefore concur with the Secretary of the Interior in suggesting the adoption of a pending bill for the erection of a judicial district within the Indian Territory as the measure which will afford the most immediate remedy for the existing troubles."

Acting Secretary of the Interior COWAN, when transmitting to the President copies of all the papers received by the Department, said: "It will be observed that there is a wide difference in the details of the circumstances attending the riot, as stated by the United States Marshal and by the reports of the Cherokee authorities. The feeling between the United States officers and the citizens of the Indian Territory is very bitter, growing out of the anomalous condition of things in that territory. This unfortunate occurrence is but the natural result of the hostile feeling which has existed for some time, between the residents of the Indian Territory and the United States authorities in the western district of Arkansas. Many whites have been admitted into the Cherokee Nation, and the Indian authorities claim the same jurisdiction over such adopted citizens as is accorded by our laws to persons of Indian blood. This right seems to be denied by the United States Court having jurisdiction over the Territory, and on account of such difference questions of jurisdiction are continually arising which engender very bitter feelings. Some such question seems to have been at the foundation of the recent riot. The unfortunate occurrence at Going Snake Court-house and the unmistakably hostile feeling which has been referred to as existing between the authorities of the Indian Territory and of the United States, would seem to call for some action by Congress to prevent a recurrence of acts of violence, and harmonize differences between them."

Mr. COWAN therefore recommends the passage of the bills referred to by the President, which, he says, is authorized by the treaty with the Cherokees of July 19, 1866.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

In Natick and Cambridge, Mass.—Loss About $230,000.

BOSTON, May 7.—A fire in Natick, Mass., this morning, destroyed the lumber-yard of CHAS. BIGELOW & CO., containing lumber valued at $10,000 or $12,000; also, a stable attached. One valuable horse was burned. The total loss is estimated at from $15,000 the $20,000; insurance small. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The establishment of Messrs. FULTON, LONG & CO., dealers in furniture, carpets and upholstery, in Cambridge, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $1,500.

Saw-Mill Burned at Allegheny City—Loss $15,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 7.—PATTERSON'S saw-mill, Allegheny City, and four tenement-houses, were burned this morning, and the occupants of the houses barely escaped with their lives. Loss about $15,000; insured for $6,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Representatives from Philadelphia—The New Florida Railroad—Outrages by the Arizona Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—A special car, with an excursion party from Philadelphia, including the families of SAMUEL E. STOKES, Wm. J. HARTMAN and WM. MCKEON, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, arrived overland this evening.

A public meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee of One Hundred, leading citizens, and the St. Louis delegation now here, to the interest of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad enterprise, was held this afternoon. It was very enthusiastic. The meeting resolved unanimously to accept the proposition from St. Louis. San Francisco is to subscribe for at least $10,000,000 of the stock of the Thirty-fourth Parallel Railroad, furnish terminal facilities, and be represented by three or four directors in a Board of thirteen, and St. Louis is to do as much for the enterprise. R. G. SHEATS, President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Judge JOHN S. HAYES and Hon. C. H. HOPKINS have been appointed Commissioners on the part of San Francisco to return to St. Louis with the party from that city and adjust the details of the agreement, and make arrangements for the immediate construction of the road. ALVINZA HAYWARD, who is probably the wealthiest mine owner in the world, has agreed to head the subscription list with $500,000, and ultimately, if it is found impossible to raise the amount required, he will increase the amount of his subscription by such sum as shall be necessary up to $5,000,000.

A band of high-waymen robbed a stage-coach from Virginia City, near Steam-boat Springs, yesterday, but obtained less than $1.50 in coin.

Dispatches from Arizona say that the Apache Indians are swearing around Prescott. The *Miner* (newspaper) has two columns of accounts of Indian atrocities. J. WHITE has been murdered in Williamson Valley. The troops remain idle, awaiting the result of Gen. HOWARD'S peace missions. The Indians wounded Agua Frio Settlers, and killed C. W. Sartell and Joseph AKERMAN, both well-known citizens of Prescott, and captured all the stock. The bodies of the murdered men were stripped and disfigured. The station has been abandoned. The body of OSBORNE F. CRABBS, from Texas, was found one mile north of Mint Valley, shot in the head and scalped. Other settlers have been severely wounded by Indians at Beaver Creek.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Senator Trumbull In a State of Political Desperation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The trades, which were rife in Cincinnati, have come with the Traders to Washington. Today the plotters have been in council, and Mr. TRUMBULL was the subject of the negotiations. He is less scrupulous than Mr. ADAMS, and having failed in his attempts to receive neither the nomination for President or Vice-President at Cincinnati he has announced his willingness to run for Governor of Illinois on the Greeley ticket. It is evident that he has given up hope of ever coming back to the Senate from that State, and this is a bid for a continuance of political life.

Indiana Repudiates the Cincinnati Ticket—Large Republican Gains in the Municipal Elections.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—Indiana responds with an emphatic negative to the action of the Cincinnati Convention. The municipal election in Indianapolis shows a gain of 1,000 Republican over the vote of last year. Returns from the leading cities and towns show large gains in increased Republican and reduced Democratic majorities.

The election for Councilmen in this city today resulted in the election of seven Republicans and two Democrats. The Republicans gain in the aggregate. Republican majority, 2,241; Republican gain over last city election, 900.

In Crawfordsville the Republicans elected a Mayor by 136 majority; Republican gain, 56.

In Terre Haute the Republicans carried every ward in the city making a gain of three Council men.

In Lafayette the Republicans gained one councilman.

The Muncie Republicans elected the full ticket by increased majorities.

The Franklin Republicans elected two Councilmen, a Clerk, Treasurer, Marshal and Assessor, gaining one Councilman.

The Columbus Republicans elected a City Clerk by 100 majority, and all the Councilmen.

In Rockville, the entire Republican ticket was elected by a large majority.

In Salem the Republicans elected four Councilmen and the Democrats one.

In Greencastle, Republican majority for Mayor was 60, being a gain of 41.

In Shelbyville four Republican Councilmen were elected, making the entire Municipal Government Republican for the first time.

New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., May 7.—A large number of delegates to the Republican State Convention, which takes place to-morrow to elect delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia, are in town to-night. The views of the leaders of the party here point to GRIMES'S strength and the probabilities for and against him. Most of the representative men of the party in the State are here, and the Convention promises to be a large one. The delegates selected will unquestionably be for GRANT.

A Democratic Side-Show—The Pennsylvania Labor Convention—Candidates for Governor and the Supreme Judgeship Nominated.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., May 7.—The State Labor Convention organized today by electing RICHARD WILLIAMS, of Luzerne County, temporary Chairman. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and reported fifty delegates present. A Committee on Permanent Organization and Platform was appointed, and the Convention took a recess till 3 o'clock P. M. A great pressure is being made in favor of candidates who can be indorsed by the coming Democratic State Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Labor Reform Convention met this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and heard the report of the Committee on Organization, with JOHN LEISY for President and several Vice-Presidents. The platform is substantially the same as that adopted at Columbus. Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Allegheny County, offered a radical tariff resolution as the sense of the Labor Reform Convention, and defended it with great vehemence. The resolution created great excitement, and was defeated by the adoption of one substituted by Mr. JOHNSTON, of Harmony, regretting this, and pledging the western counties to defeat the nominees of this Convention on this platform. An informal ballot was then taken, which resulted in favor of BUCKALEW, of Columbia County, and SCHELL, of Bedford County, as candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge. After a recess BUCKALEW, who refused to stand as a candidate, provided the Reading Convention indorsed him. A ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, 20; W. P. SCHELL, 26. SCHELL was declared the nominee with great applause, and BUCKALEW was also nominated by acclamation in a short speech.

Judge JAMES THOMPSON was nominated by acclamation for the Supreme Court.

The candidates for Auditor-General were Messrs. E. BILLINGFELT, of Lancaster; C. B. BROCKWAY, of Columbia, and M. B. MASSEY, of Huntington. Mr. BROCKWAY'S name was withdrawn and the vote stood: BILLINGFELT, 39; MASSEY, 6.

The Convention adjourned until 8 A. M. to-morrow.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Fourth Annual Reunion at Cleveland—An Imposing Gathering of the Heroes of the War.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 7.—The fourth annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac began in this city today. The weather being fine the attendance was large, including several prominent Generals. Flags were displayed from the public and many private buildings in honor of the occasion. At 10½ A. M. the members of the society formed in column, with Gens. HOOKER, BURNSIDE, MEADE and others in carriages, and, headed by the band, marched to Case Hall, where Gen. HOOKER, President of the society, occupied the chair. After prayer by Chaplain WM. EBERHAW, the veterans was welcomed by Mayor PECKHAM, on behalf of the citizens of Cleveland. Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, of New-York, then delivered the annual oration, which was able and eloquent, and elicited frequent applause. Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN arrived during the address, and his entrance was the signal for a general outburst of welcome. The oration being concluded, Gen. HOOKER introduced EDMUND B. STEDMAN, who recited a poem, written for the occasion, entitled "Gettysburg," which was well received, after which Gens. BURNSIDE, MEADE, Sheridan, Custer, Fairchild, Wright, Robinson, Sharpe, Devine and Kelley were called upon, and responded in brief and appropriate terms. Gen. HOOKER read a letter from President GRANT regretting his inability to attend the reunion, owing to official business. The reading of the letter was received with great applause. Gen. MEADE, of Vice-President, was then elected. A number of Vice-Presidents was also elected. A resolution was adopted by the Society, urging Congress to take speedy and favorable action on the amendment to the pet relative to national cemeteries, so that volunteer soldiers and sailors of the late war may have the privilege of being buried by the side of their comrades in arms. The next meeting of the Society will be held at New-Haven, Conn., in May, 1873.

Twelfth Annual Sport. [illegible] Sheridan, guest of the city, at his residence on Euclid-avenue.

To-morrow, a reunion of the Society of the Fifth and Ninth Cavalry Corps and the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held. The occasion will close with a grand banquet at the Cogwell Rink, in the evening.

MEXICO.

Outbreak of the Rebel Movement Against Matamoros—Cortina Surrendered to Matamoros on Account of His Cattle Thefts.

MATAMOROS, May 1.—The revolutionists broke camp yesterday near Reynosa, and are returning to Camargo. It is said large numbers of them have deserted, and their force is in a complete state of demoralization. Gen. CERALLOS will disband the National Guard to-morrow, as their services are no longer required.

CORTINA has been ordered to report at the City of Mexico to answer for his complicity in cattle-stealing, as this matter is likely to be rid of the robber-chief and bandit.

ROWING.

Single Scull Race Between Fennell and Smith on the Allegheny.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Sunday, May 5, 1872.

Yesterday evening a single scull race came off on the Allegheny River Course—from the St Clair-street bridge a mile and a half up the river and return—between EDWARD FENNELL, of the Columbia Boat Club, who has been under the mentorship of the well-known champion JIMMY HAMMILL, and WILLIAM SMITH, of the J. H. Jones Club, who has had the benefit of HARRY COULTER'S advice and experience.

All the interest evinced in the race was occasioned by the fact that the youngsters were pupils of the two distinguished scullers before mentioned, and as the weather was anything but beautiful, the shores and bridges were not over-crowded with spectators. Very little money changed hands on this race, but of course among the rival professionals considerable feeling was shown during the various stages of the contest.

THE RACE.

A little after 5, SMITH left the float of the Jones' Boat-house, rowing nicely, and but few minutes elapsed before FENNELL made his appearance, both coming to the starting-point without much delay. Mr. JAMES BOYD, who acted as referee, did not keep them waiting long, but gave them the word "go," which they were not slow in obeying. A very fair and pretty start was effected, FENNELL being cheered and encouraged by a four-oared crew of the Fisher Club, while SMITH was attended by COULTER and CAVITT in their pair-oared boat. FENNELL made a good spurt at the start which gave him quite a lead, but under the railroad bridge he struck the pier with one of his sculls, which, although doing no damage, seemed to have disturbed him somewhat, as SMITH thereafter gained on him perceptibly. At the Mechanic-street bridge, SMITH spirted nicely, bringing his bow nearly even with that of his opponent, and making another effort, passed him and turned the stake several lengths in advance; on the homestretch SMITH kept his lead without apparent exertion, winning the race (three miles) in twenty-seven minutes and thirteen seconds, beating his opponent about half a minute.

FENNELL'S friends claimed a foul, but the referee "couldn't see it," so SMITH pockets the $200, the stakes being $100 a side.

COULTER and CAVITT are rowing in good form, and their friends feel very sanguine in regard to the result of the pair-oared match with the Buckeyes at Philadelphia on the 20th inst. Cavitt is pretty heavy yet, but he does plenty of work, which he is well able to do, being a man of unusually fine physique.

JIMMY HAMILL has WILLIAM SCHAEFF in hand now, who is much thought of as an accomplished sculler hereabouts. The ex-champion will accompany his protégé to Philadelphia, starting about the 28th inst.

Rowing in this locality has always been the favorite sport, but this season promises to eclipse all previous ones.

Six-Oared Gig Race at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., May 7.—A six-oared gig race between the Undine and Chesapeake Boat Clubs of Norfolk came off this afternoon in the lower harbor. Distance three miles. The time of the Chesapeakes was 19 minutes 20 seconds, and of the Undines 20 minutes 10 seconds. The race attracted a very large crowd of spectators, among whom were many from the neighboring cities. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the Upper Lake region and extreme Eastern Gulf States. Cloudy weather with light rain is prevailing from the Lower Missouri Valley to Lakes Superior and Michigan. Thence southward to the Gulf and eastward to the Atlantic, clear and partially cloudy weather with light to fresh winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain will prevail on Wednesday north and west of the Ohio Valley, and extend eastward over the lower lake region. Clear and partially cloudy weather over the Middle and New-England States, with winds veering to northerly and gradually to easterly; clear and partially cloudy weather, with southerly winds over the Southern States; brisk easterly winds veering to southerly are probable for the upper lakes, but dangerous winds are not anticipated.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Is it less to capture JEFF. DAVIS than to bail JEFF. DAVIS?

The Charleston (S. C.) *Republican* will hereafter appear only semi-weekly.

A white hat is to be the Greeley badge. After November it will be a waste feather.

The Troy *Times* suggests Hon. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND for delegate at Philadelphia.

The free trade most favored by the controllers of the Cincinnati Convention appears to have been in votes.

AUGUSTUS S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe County, is the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

Hon. JARED M. BRUSH, of Pittsburg, Penn., declines to enter the race as a Republican candidate for Congress under any circumstances.

The papers are reporting that BRICK POMEROY has challenged BEN. BUTLER to meet him on the field of honor. Where will they go to find it?

None of the New-Jersey Democratic newspapers support the Cincinnati ticket. In fact, very few reliable Democratic papers (so called) support it unreservedly.

Some of the New-England delegates to Cincinnati passed Tuesday at Niagara on the way home. They wanted something adequate to compare with the fall in their anticipations.

One of the delegates to Cincinnati expressed approval of the compromise made, "since it embraced GREELEY, who believes in everything, and BROWN, who believes in nothing."

The Elmira *Advertiser* commends very highly Mr. DAVID E. HALL, the Democratic Assemblyman from Chemung, for his courage in voting for the impeachment of the unjust Judges of this City.

The Republican members of the Legislature of Connecticut will hold a caucus to-morrow night to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. Only Gen. HAWLEY and Senator FERRY are spoken of.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* says that it has yet to hear of the first German Democrat in that community who cordially indorses GREELEY, while the Radical vote is almost unanimously repudiate him as their standard-bearer.

The Hartford *Courant* anticipates that should the Democratic National Convention adopt the Cincinnati children, it would smash their party into smithereens, and results as Gen. GRANT carrying every State in the Union.

W. S. ROBINSON, one of the Massachusetts signers of the Cincinnati address, denounces the results of the Convention as a "bad ticket, nominated by corruption and blundering," and he wishes another attempt to be made, if it is not too late, to hold a Reform Convention that shall not be a failure.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Passage of the Senate Charter and Election Bills in the Assembly.

A New Arrangement for the Cleaning of New-York—Miller's Re-Entrance—Controller Green's Statement on the New Court-House—Vanderbilt Swindles Off.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 7, 1872.

In accordance with the agreement last evening the Senate Charter for the City of New-York was taken up as the special order in the Assembly this morning, immediately after the reading of the journal. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. FORT in the chair. The first section having been read by the Clerk, Mr. ALVORD moved to report progress and ask leave to sit again. The motion was lost. Yeas, 41; nays, 45. Mr. MCGELLEN then moved to strike out the first section for the purpose, as he said, of calling upon the Chairman of the Committee on Cities to explain to the House what amendments had been made to the bill by the Committee from the form in which it passed the Senate. Mr. JUDD recited the amendments, which were given in my dispatch last evening. Mr. I. D. BROWN then offered an amendment to the forty-third section, prohibiting the appropriation by the City of any money for sectarian institutions. He said the amendment was precisely the same as that inserted in the Seventh's Charter as section 22. Mr. TILTON objected to the amendment, saying that it would introduce a fire-brand into the discussion of the charter. Mr. ALVORD also objected to it, and said he had good reason to believe that, if it were adopted, the Governor would veto the charter. Mr. PELL considered it an important amendment—almost as important as the charter itself—and he, for one, would be willing to stay here and pass the charter over the veto if necessary. Mr. I. D. BROWN said he had quite as good reason for saying the Governor would not veto the charter on account of this amendment as Mr. ALVORD had for saying he would. He called attention to the fact that Mr. ALVORD was among the most strenuous advocates of this same amendment when the Charter of the Committee of Seventy was under discussion. Mr. HUSTED moved to report progress. Lost, by 45 to 50. Mr. JUDD was fearful that the adoption of the amendment would endanger the passage of the charter, and although he favored the principle involved in it, he thought that in the present stage of the session, it would be hazardous to insist upon it and run the risk of adjourning without passing any charter for New-York. Mr. POLEY also opposed the amendment, but on the vote being taken it was carried, the count showing 49 for and 42 against it. Mr. CASE then offered an amendment that the first election under the charter take place on the day of the regular election in November, instead of the first last. Before a vote was taken on this amendment a motion to rise and report progress was carried.

The Registry and Election law was then taken up in Committee and progress reported on it without discussion. On getting out of the Committee Mr. HUSTED moved to disagree from the report, and that the charter now have its third reading, and on this motion he called the previous question. The previous question was ordered, and the charter passed by a vote of 85 to 41, as follows—Democrats in italics:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Alberger, Alvord, D. L. Babcock, I. H. Babcock, Badeau, Beckwith, Bennett, Berri, E. E. Brown, I. D. Brown, Burns, Burritt, Crandall, Dykeman, Eastman, Enos, Flammer, Ford, Fort, Fowler, Gelb, Gerling, Goss, Green, Gregory, Haight, Hart, A. H. Hayes, Herrick, Holbridge, Hoffman, Husted, Hyatt, Judd, Kennedy, Killea, Kingsland, Knapp, Kreitler, Lewis, Lincoln, Lippitt, G. P. Lord, Low, Lynde, Mackey, Marcy, Moore, Morton, Moullen, Murdock, Niles, Osgood, Page, Pell, Pierce, Preston, Prince, Rice, Sage, Smiley, Smith, Snyder, Speaker, Springsted, Squires, Stevens, Sullivan, Swinburne, Swords, Taylor, Tucker, A. L. Van Duzer, Vedder, Wells, Wemple, Whitbeck, Wicks, Woodward, Wyman, Yeomans—85.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Alberger, Alvord, D. L. Babcock, I. H. Babcock, Badeau, Beckwith, Bennett, Berri, E. E. Brown, I. D. Brown, Burns, Burritt, Crandall, Eastman, Enos, Flammer, Ford, Fort, Fowler, Gelb, Gerling, Goss, Green, Gregory, Haight, Hart, A. H. Hayes, Herrick, Holbridge, Hoffman, Husted, Hyatt, Judd, Kennedy, Killea, Kingsland, Knapp, Kreitler, Lewis, Lincoln, Lippitt, G. P. Lord, Low, Lynde, Mackey, Marcy, Moore, Morton, Moullen, Murdock, Niles, Osgood, Page, Pell, Pierce, Preston, Prince, Rice, Sage, Smiley, Smith, Snyder, Speaker, Springsted, Squires, Stevens, Sullivan, Swinburne, Swords, Taylor, Tucker, A. L. Van Duzer, Vedder, Wells, Wemple, Whitbeck, Wicks, Woodward, Wyman, Yeomans—85.

The Registry bill passed as it came from the Senate without any amendment. The charter will have to go back for concurrence in the House amendments, and a Committee of Conference will be appointed which, it is thought, will agree to strike out the anti-sectarian clause. During the discussion Speaker SMITH said the clause was of no practical consequence, because laws had already been passed at this session which would make it impossible for the City Government to make any appropriations to sectarian schools.

THE STREET-CLEANING COMMISSION.

A communication was received from the New-York Street-cleaning Commission, asking that the bill now before the Legislature be passed as soon as possible. On motion, it was taken up and passed immediately. It abolishes the present Commission and transfers their powers to the Board of Police Commissioners, with full authority to clean the streets and keep them clean; to compel the execution of any existing contract, or, in default thereof, to annul the same. The bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MILLER'S CO-WORKERS.

H. N. SOUTHWICK, Jr., the ex-bookkeeper in Superintendent MILLER'S transactions with the public printer and lithographers, has shared the search of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and failed to make his appearance before the Insurance Committee this morning. He was subpœnaed to appear at 9 o'clock, but has not been seen in the city today, and was probably sent away by MILLER or his friends. There can be but one inference drawn from his reluctance to appear and testify, and that ought to be sufficient to induce every honest man in the Legislature to vote for MILLER'S removal from office.

THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT ON STATEN ISLAND.

The Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat on Staten Island, appeared before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation this afternoon and strenuously protested against the bill now pending before the Legislature to sell and convey their property. The bill authorizes Commissioners to sell the entire property of the Retreat and give three-fourths of the proceeds to the State and one-fourth to the Mariner's Friends Industrial Society. The trustees represent that the property belongs to the seafarer, who, for the last forty years have paid their tax for its support, and that the State never contributed one cent toward it. Since the fire-proofing the institution has become a model hospital, and is now nearly ready to receive the wounded and disabled seamen, and now has nearly 150 inmates who would be turned into the streets by the passage of the bill. They assert that the bill is in the interest of a ring of real estate speculators on Staten Island, and that if it were to pass it would be illegal and would be resisted in the Courts. No one from Staten Island, hungry realty so disposed of the property except the trustees, who are the legal guardians, and who cannot convey them. The letters of the trustees who own it, they shall sell it and not before. For the State to confiscate the property to its own use they declared as an illegal act as well as an infamous act of swindling.

REPORT OF THE COURT-HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

A communication was received from Controller GREEN in answer to a resolution calling for information with regard to the expenditures on the New-York Court-house by the present Commissioners. The Controller transmits the report of the Commissioners, of which the following is an abstract: The present Commissioners were appointed on the 1st of May, 1870, under an act of the Legislature passed in the Spring previous, which act appropriated $650,000 for the completion of the Court-house. After receiving their appointment the Commissioners say that they found the building in such a condition that the sum with which they were to complete the building, except $26,600, had been expended and paid out by the Controller in liquidation of previous bills audited by the Board of Supervisors. The balance was expended on salaries to employés, repairing and painting offices in the building, and for the purchase of furniture. The total appropriations for the building amount to $2,870,000, of which sum the Commissioners say they have spent $2,843,000 on pay-rolls, cleaning, supplies, and in payment of bills ordered by the Board of Supervisors for windows, furniture, carpets, carpenter-work, gas fixtures, plastering, painting, mantels, slating, iron railings, masonry, stone-cutting, &c., and a judgment of $40,000 in favor of the Messrs. CORNELL. Out of the two appropriations of $600,000 in 1870, and $780,000 in 1871, the Commissioners say that they have only expended the sum of $626,000, and that the largest portion of this sum was for the payment of bills incurred previous to their appointment. The balance of last year's appropriation of $780,000, now remaining in the hands of the Controller, they say is $777,000, and there is now due to JOHN M. MASTERTON for marble-work, by completion of the Court-house by the same, the sum of $27,000. The marble-work is all ready, and the Court-house can be completed in ninety days. There is also due for iron-work to complete the dome on the modified plan of the Commissioners, the sum of $130,000. The Messrs. COGNIOT claim to have a contract for the completion of the dome, but the Commissioners refuse to recognize it. The architect's plan for the dome is the original plan for $667,000. There are also various bills on file in the Controller's office, the total amount of which is not known to the Commissioners, which were passed by the old Board of Supervisors and are now due and unpaid.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Assembly passed a concurrent resolution this morning to adjourn *sine die* on Friday next. It went up to the Senate, where it was laid on the table. The Assembly may, however, meet on Saturday next day, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning, but the Senate claims as its old custom of two sessions, and appears to be in no hurry to adjourn.

VANDERBILT SWINDLES OFF.

The Governor's veto of the Pacific mail bill has convinced Commodore VANDERBILT that he will not succeed in his attempt to steal the route of the Central Underground Railroad, and he has, accordingly directed his engineer to switch off from that track and try another route. His engineers have been over the new track, and the result of their labors was presented to the Assembly this afternoon by Mr. HUSTED in a bill which authorizes the Commodore to build his road as follows: Commencing at the City Hall Park, east of Broadway, between the entrance of the New-York Central Railroad depot on the north side of the Post-office, running thence down Park-row, City Hall Park to Chatham or Centre-street; thence through Centre to Park-street; thence through Park-street to Mott; across Mott to Bowery at its intersection with Bayard-street; thence through Bowery to Third-avenue; through the square between Third and Fourth avenues to Fourth-street; thence under Fourth-avenue, through Fourth-avenue to Four-teenth-street, thence, under Fourth-avenue, to a point between Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. The Company has power to make necessary connections, turnouts, &c., and to connect with New-York and Harlem Road, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-ninth streets. The Company is also authorized to build a branch from the main line at the junction with the New-York and Harlem Road through one of the streets or avenues to the river at Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Seventieth or Eightieth-street, to the bank of the Central and Hudson River Road, to be completed in seven years. The road must be commenced within six months, and prosecuted without unnecessary delay to completion within three years.

THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, at the close of its morning session, had proceeded through about two-thirds of the Annual Supply bill. The bill appropriates over $2,500,000, and is supplementary to the annual appropriation bill, which was passed for 1871 and 1872. Most of the discussion this morning and afternoon was upon the appropriation for the Willard Insane Asylum at Ovid. An effort was made to add $75,000 to the amount reported by the Committee, the additional sum being for the completion of a building now in course of erection. The appropriations for these three institutions in the bill now before the Senate amount to $837,000, viz.: $125,000 for the Willard Asylum, and $350,000 each for the Utica and Buffalo Asylums. The total sum for buildings and Repairs, &c. The bill also embraces an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the new State Capitol.

THE CHARTER IN THE SENATE.

The Senate refused to concur in the Assembly amendments to the New-York charter, and a Committee of Conference consisting of Messrs. PALMER, WOODIN and MURPHY, was appointed on behalf of the Senate. Mr. PALMER said that the adoption of the Assembly amendments would, he thought, be equivalent to the defeat of the bill, as the appointment of sectarian institutions for charitable and educational purposes would receive a veto from the Governor.

THE LOCAL OPTION BILL.

The Local Option Liquor bill was lost in the Senate this afternoon, because it did not receive the vote of a majority of the whole Senate, viz., 17, as required, the vote being 16 yeas to 10 nays.

The Charges Against Commissioner Canal Register Loyal Office Holders—Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 7.—On motion of Mr. JUDD, a Conference Committee on the part of the Assembly, relative to the New-York charter, was appointed this evening by the Speaker, and consists of Messrs. ALVORD, JUDD, EASTMAN, KENNEDY and FAMA.

The Senate passed the greater part of the evening session upon the Extraordinary Canal Repair bill, which was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took up and reconsidered the local Republican bill, which was defeated yesterday and passed it by 17 to 12. As passed, offices are excluded from its operation, but coffee and malt liquors are placed on the same footing as distilled liquors. It goes back to the Assembly for concurrence, in various minor amendments.

The Apportionment bill passed just as it came from the Assembly, the Senate receding from its amendment relative to Schoharie County, which is to remain attached to the Albany Congressional District.

SUPERINTENDENT MILLER.

A New Point Against Him—Importance Affidavit of Ex-Auditor Bell.

From the Albany *Journal*, May 7.

What it was known yesterday, HENRY C. SOUTHWICK, Jr., had a long conversation with Ex-Auditor BELL. SOUTHWICK told Mr. BELL all the facts in the printing transactions of 1870. When Mr. BELL heard that SOUTHWICK had told, he consented to make the following affidavit, which should be received as conclusive against MILLER. It shows that MILLER pocketed twenty of the twenty-five per cent. paid. After this, what honest legislator will vote to allow the culprit to escape?

State of New-York, Albany City and County, ss.: JAMES A. BELL, of Dexter, in the County of Jefferson, in the State of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that, for a portion of those times, when Auditor of the Canal Department, HENRY C. SOUTHWICK, Jr., was his chief clerk and accountant.

Deponent further says that on the day of May, 1872, he casually met the said SOUTHWICK in the City of Albany. He visited with the said SOUTHWICK at his office, No. 6 North Pearl-street, in said city of Albany, and had a conversation with him in reference to his absence from the city and also in reference to the various investigations now pending. In regard to the percentages on the insurance printing, he stated that he should be entirely willing to make a full statement of the same, and that he would not object to the publication of such statement, if he could be assured that the witness SOUTHWICK would not be subpœnaed to appear before any committee. The said SOUTHWICK then and there examined the statement of the said percentages, so contained on the printed slips of the printed pamphlet, entitled "An answer to the pamphlet entitled *The Case of Superintendent Miller*," and said those figures were correct within a few cents.

SOUTHWICK declined to make a full statement of these facts, for reason that he considered it unwise to speak on his friends.

JAMES A. BELL.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 6th day of May, 1872.

ROSWELL T. SCRANTON, Notary Public.

It is proper to state that we have good reason to believe that at the time of the conversation referred to in Mr. BELL'S affidavit, he had not the most distant thought or intention of publishing it, and would have refrained from doing so now had not the friends of Mr. MILLER spirited Mr. SOUTHWICK away, that night or the night before the Insurance Committee met, and that they are now endeavoring to create the impression that Mr. BELL advised him to leave the city.

Passage of the Resolution to Remove Him for Corruption in Office—His Friends' Charges to be Contested by the Attorney-General.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 7.—The entire afternoon and evening session of the Assembly was consumed in the discussion of the resolution to remove Superintendent MILLER, which was called from the table immediately after the report of the Insurance Committee informing the House that the witness SOUTHWICK, who was subpœnaed last night, had been spirited away. Mr. TORRY opened the discussion by reviewing the evidence taken by the Committee, which he claims furnished ample proof of MILLER'S corrupt conduct in office. Speaker SMITH, and Messrs. Alvord, Lincoln, J. D. Brown, Burns and Smyth advocated the adoption of the report. The principal champions of MILLER were: Twombly, Alberger, Hedden, Hart and Wemple. Mr. HEDDEN moved a substitute, that the evidence and the report of the Committee be sent to the Governor for his action. Lost, 54 to 68. The vote was then taken on the resolution to remove MILLER from office, which was carried by yeas 68, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Alberger, Alvord, D. L. Babcock, I. H. Babcock, Badeau, Beckwith, Bennett, Berri, E. E. Brown, I. D. Brown, Burns, Burritt, Crandall, Dykeman, Eastman, Enos, Flammer, Ford, Fort, Fowler, Gelb, Gerling, Goss, Green, Gregory, Haight, Hart, A. H. Hayes, Herrick, Holbridge, Hoffman, Husted, Hyatt, Judd, Kennedy, Killea, Kingsland, Knapp, Kreitler, Lewis, Lincoln, Lippitt, G. P. Lord, Low, Lynde, Mackey, Moore, Morton, Moullen, Murdock, Niles, Osgood, Page, Pell, Pierce, Preston, Prince, Rice, Sage, Smiley, Smith, Snyder, Speaker, Springsted, Squires, Stevens, Sullivan, Swinburne, Swords, Taylor, Tucker, A. L. Van Duzer, Vedder, Wells, Wemple, Whitbeck, Wicks, Woodward, Wyman, Yeomans—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Alberger, Alvord, D. L. Babcock, I. H. Babcock, Badeau, Beckwith, Bennett, Berri, E. E. Brown, I. D. Brown, Burns, Burritt, Crandall, Eastman, Enos, Flammer, Ford, Fort, Fowler, Gelb, Gerling, Goss, Green, Gregory, Haight, Hart, A. H. Hayes, Herrick, Holbridge, Hoffman, Husted, Hyatt, Judd, Kennedy, Killea, Kingsland, Knapp, Kreitler, Lewis, Lincoln, Lippitt, G. P. Lord, Low, Lynde, Mackey, Moore, Morton, Moullen, Murdock, Niles, Osgood, Page, Pell, Pierce, Preston, Prince, Rice, Sage, Smiley, Smith, Snyder, Speaker, Springsted, Squires, Stevens, Sullivan, Swinburne, Swords, Taylor, Tucker, A. L. Van Duzer, Vedder, Wells, Wemple, Whitbeck, Wicks, Woodward, Wyman, Yeomans—68.

The Industrial Exposition in New-Orleans was successfully opened to the public yesterday, and will continue until May 22.

A naturalization treaty, concluded between the United States and Equador, was sent to the Senate yesterday for ratification.

The Legislature of Massachusetts was prorogued yesterday, after a session of 136 days, the shortest in the past nine years.

PATRICK FAHAY was found dead on Canal-street, in Buffalo, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, having been shot through the heart.

GERMANY'S NEIGHBORS.

Operations of Parliament—Dismemberment Reconstruction—Its Imperial Speech—Measures for Disunion—A Modern Statesman—Bismarck's Policy—Opinions of Napoleon.

From our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Saturday, April 13, 1872.

It is probably owing to the numerous crown trust interests very little has been said here of late about the Emperor and Empress of Germany. It is only about a year since they were married, and that ceremony was regarded as the crowning act of the victory which had virtually ended at that time. Prince Bismarck's position at court before the marriage was somewhat uncertain, and that uncertainty was regarded by the Austrians as a good time to learn his opportunities to learn how far they might go. Since the marriage, however, it is generally known that the Empress is a decided Bismarckian, and although Victoria, the Empress Frederick, is a Liberal in politics, and a decided opponent of the Chancellor, she is powerless to do anything against him. Her daughter, the Empress, is the real power behind the throne, and her influence is a growing one. Her husband, the Crown Prince, is a Liberal, and is in favor of a constitutional government, but he is a mere cipher in the hands of his wife and mother-in-law. The Empress is a bright, intelligent woman, and is a decided favorite with the people. She is a Protestant, and is a leader in the Protestant circles of Berlin. She is a Liberal in politics, and is popular with the people. She is a decided opponent of the Chancellor, and is the leader of the opposition to him in the court circles. She is a woman of great energy of character, and is a power in the land. She is a leader in society, and is a leader in politics. She is a leader in the Protestant Church, and is a leader in the Liberal party. She is a leader in the Protestant Church, and is a leader in the Liberal party. She is a leader in the Protestant Church, and is a leader in the Liberal party

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The receipts of the principal articles of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.....
Beef, tcs.....
Cotton, bales.....
Flour, bbls.....
Grain, bush.....
Lard, pkgs.....
Leather, sides.....
Molasses, hhds.....
Naval Stores, bbls.....
Oil-cake, tons.....
Oil, crude, bbls.....
Oil, refined, bbls.....
Provisions, pkgs.....
Pork, bbls.....
Rice, pkgs.....
Sugar, hhds.....
Tobacco, pkgs.....
Wool, bales.....

The export of specie from our ports, as reported at the Custom-House, since our last, has been as follows:

By the bark *Pilgrim*, for Cork and orders—14,000 dollars in gold.

By the steamer of this day, for Havana—1 box Gold Pens, 10 boxes Tobacco, 25 cases Spokes, 26 logs Wood, 7,000 pounds Corn, 400 bales Tobacco, 6 bales Wool, 200 bbls. Potatoes, 2 cases Oil, Sundries, 200 bbls. Flour, 94 boxes Cedar-wood, 20 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 40 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *Pioneer*, for Savannah—2,000 bbls. Lime-wood, 1,000 lbs. Lard, 100 bbls. Resin, 2 bbls. Rice, 1 bbl. Whisky, 1 bbl. Tallow, 125 bales Hay, 20 bbls. Hardware, Sundries.

By the brig *Marmion*, for Cumanaña—1,200 bbls. Naphtha, 200 bbls. Resin, 40 bbls. Tallow, 201 Hides.

By the brig *Wellgreen*, for Stockholm—1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *La Cigueña*, for Gibraltar and orders—1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,000 sacks Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Atlas*, for Marseilles—4,718 staves, 9 boxes Bacon, 176 lbs. Lard, 2 bbls. Tobacco, 500 bbls. Tallow, 60 lbs. Tallow, 1 box Tobacco, 50 boxes Bacon, 1,264 lbs. Sundries, 60 boxes Hides, 14 bbls. Stearine, 1 bbl. Wheels.

By the bark *John Worster*, for Zanzibar—600 bales Sheetings, 2,000 cases Domestics, 200 bbls. Bread, 1,464 Boards, 400 Joists, 4,000 boxes Soap; Specie, $70,000.

By the schooner *Rapid Arrow*, for Fernambuco—1,400 cases Refined Petroleum, 400 cases Lard Oil, 10 cases Cotton Gins, 10 kegs Crackers, 1 cases Denims, 17 cases Drugs, 22 cases Clocks, 30 bales Oakum, 114 Oars, 180 bbls. Resin, 160 bbls. Hardings, 60 bbls. Hoops, 1,120 bbls. Staves.

By the bark *Almoner*, for Cuttarton—3,500 Shooks, 40,000 Hoops, 2,500 Hoods, 10 tons Coal, 125 Empty Casks, 4 bbls. Pitch.

And from Philadelphia, for Haiti, by the way of *Omaha*—262,264½ gallons Crude Petroleum;....And for St. John, P. R., by the brig *Thalestris*—1,000 gallons Petroleum, for Cooking.

And from Baltimore, during the week:...For Liverpool, by the British steamer *Moravian*—100 bbls. Tobacco, 42 bales Cotton, 600 bags Bark, 20 cases Oil, 50 pkgs. Canned Goods, 48 pkgs. Sundries, 125 bbls. Tallow, 698 Rosin....For Liverpool, by the Hamburgh bark *Sappho*—3,744 bushels Corn, 580 bbls. Resin, 50 bbls. Tobacco, 700 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bbls. Rosin....For Cork, by the Norwegian bark *Jakob*—2,000 bbls. Rosin....For Rio Janeiro, by the bark *Mondora*—2,900 bbls. Flour....For Maranham, by the bark *Rio*—1,000 bbls. Flour....For Montevideo, by the bark *Lizzie*—2,140 Shooks and Heads, 30,000 Hoops....For Liverpool, by the British bark *Norwood*—400 tons Coal....For Halifax, N.S., British brig *Fly Hornsey*—240 bbls. Oysters....For Cardenas, by the British brig *Ocean Queen*—100 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Meal, 2 bbls. Sugar....For Ponce, P. R., bark *Andes*—900 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Meal, 50 bbls. Bread, 50 bbls. Crackers, 25 cases Canned Goods, 100 kegs Lard, 100 kegs Butter....For Matanzas, by the British bark *Ascutney*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,250 bbls. Hams, 1,000 lbs. Lard, 1,540 lbs. Butter, 2,000 lbs. Candles, 2,000 gallons Kerosene, 1,000 reams Paper, 25 cases Canned Goods, 20,000 Hoops, 125 cases Soap....For Sundries, 1,000 bbls. Domestics, British brig *Josephine*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,500 Heading, 100 bbls. Pork, 40 bbls. Lard-oil, 4 bbls. Provisions, 8 bbls. Tobacco, 400 bushels Corn, 2,870 gallons Alcohol, 1,000 bbls. Meal, 3

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE.—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE GOLD DEMON.—The Corsican Sisters.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirsky Troupe. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTFUL C.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &c.—The Volks Troupe. Matinee at 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and Evening.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

LEAVITT'S ART ROOMS.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MCEVOY'S MISFORTUNE.—Matinée at 2.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democracy has been received with universal approval. It has followed the plainest dictates of its editorial conscience more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still retain its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue, and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many important articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition, and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings of the Fulmer Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of miscellaneous matter for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded, and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $15
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 12
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, five copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 10
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 25
THE WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year 75
THE EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage included 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to clubs of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The Tammany papers in the City continue to support Mr. GREELEY, and the Chicago *Tribune*—perhaps a little maliciously—chuckles over the fact. It says that "in New-York the *Tribune*, the *Express*, the *Sun*, and the *Telegram* (!)" favor the Greeley ticket. What a thing to boast of! Considering that Mr. GREELEY did all that he well could to protect the Tammany swindlers—that he has long acted as Chairman of the Tammany Republicans, TWEED's particular body-guard, and that he was only last year a partner with TWEED in the Tobacco Manufacturing Company—considering these things, it is not surprising that TWEED's papers should be shouting for GREELEY now.

As there is still a very fair likelihood of an election for Mayor, Aldermen, and members of the Board of Education on the last Friday of May, it is to be hoped that the various Reform organizations will continue the preliminary steps of enrolment, &c., which they have already begun. The Reform Association, started as a sort of Central Committee for the work of district organization, claims to have already enrolled 10,000 voters. There is room enough for all the laborers in the field, and we trust that little sectional jealousies will not be allowed to interfere with the great work or presenting a solid front to the common enemy.

The *World*, always more foolish than other papers, has discovered that "Gen. DENT" ordered Secretary FISH to introduce the Indirect claims into the Treaty at Washington! It now only remains for the Professor to scream out that "TOM MURPHY" did it. We are much astonished that the muddle was not traced to "TOM MURPHY" long ago.

The action of the House of Representatives, yesterday, on the tariff question was a severe blow to the extreme protectionists. By this action the following reductions are approved: On coal, 60 per cent., or from 75 cents and 94 cents to 3 cents and 12 cents; on pig-iron, 14 per cent., or from $9 per ton to $8; on hammered bar-iron, 20 per cent., or from $30 per ton to $24; on hammered bar-steel, 20 per cent., or from $30 per ton to $24; on books, 30 per cent., or from 25 cents to 19½ cents per pound, and on periodicals and newspapers from 6 cents to 4½ cents per pound. The following additions to the free list are also left: Tea and coffee, and hides. On the bulk of the remaining articles, a reduction of ten per cent. is made; which, on woollen goods and carpets, is much less than the original bill provided.

The squabbling in the Methodist Conference, over the kind of committee to which Book Concern reports should be remitted, is neither seemly nor indicative of a general desire to get at the whole truth. There have been quite enough attempts at whitewashing and half measures in this business already. Any attempt to bark it in the court of last resort will not tend to improve the reputation of those who sanction it, nor will it be likely to increase the confidence with which lay members of the Methodist Church contribute toward the maintenance of the Book Concern. Let a committee be appointed without declared preconceptions, and with enough of business shrewdness to understand precisely what is an "irregularity" in book-keeping and what is a fraud; and the Conference will, very soon have such a report to act on as will be at once conclusive and satisfactory.

The Assembly has agreed to recommend the removal of Insurance Superintendent MILLER. This is as it should be. It is in accordance with the evidence, with the wishes of the public, and with the desire of the great majority of the insurance companies of the State. Policy-holders will breathe more freely now that MILLER has been virtually disposed of, and the Legislature will be able to take credit for another decided contribution toward Reform.

Politicians and the People.

That some of the better class of men who went to Cincinnati should have made up their minds—though with manifest repugnance—to support the dishonest ticket there obtained by fraudulent means, only shows how far personal bitterness may distort the judgment. No one supposes that Mr. SCHURZ, or Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, or Mr. ATKINSON, or Mr. WELLS got up the Cincinnati Convention for the purpose of throwing the Presidential nomination into Mr. GREELEY's lap. They must necessarily regard the Convention as a dismal failure, so far as all their higher purposes are concerned. It was a success only for the knavish politicians—like FENTON and WALDO HUTCHINS. These tricksters carried away the prizes of the Convention. Would the sincere men have taken the trouble to go to Cincinnati for the purpose of nominating Mr. GREELEY, at the instigation of REUBEN E. FENTON? Nobody will believe it for a moment.

If these gentlemen swallow with disgust the bitter pill offered to them, what right have they to suppose that the majority of Republicans, who are not influenced by vindictive feelings toward Gen. GRANT, will voluntarily take the same dose? The Springfield *Republican* coolly recommends the Philadelphia Convention to take up the Cincinnati nomination. But it is evident that Mr. BOWLES' better judgment is against this course, for he says of Mr. GREELEY in his letter dated Cincinnati, May 4:

"With his usual perversity of temper and openness to flattery, Mr. GREELEY will probably continue to give his faith and to attribute his success to those who fawn upon him that they may use him, and to slander and abuse those braver and truer friends who dare to expose these creatures to him and the world, and tell him the truth that he needs to hear, even if he does not like it."

With what decency can Mr. BOWLES recommend the people to elect as President a man whose "perversity of temper" and "openness to flattery" he admits are habitual—who is surrounded by persons "who fawn upon him that they may use him," who "slanders and abuses his true friends?" Is a man of this kind likely to make a good President? With FENTON as his right-hand adviser—FENTON, who has been mixed up in corrupt railroad and other schemes without number, and who is the very type of a corrupt and degraded "politician"—what would be likely to become of the public interests? It must appear to every impartial man that Mr. BOWLES' estimate of Mr. GREELEY's character, expressed just after the Cincinnati Convention, utterly destroys the force of his present recommendation that the people should support GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY makes no secret of his belief that the Republican Party is dead, and certainly he is doing what he can to kill it. He assisted at its birth; he now seems anxious to officiate at its execution. But Mr. GREELEY has proved to be mistaken many times in his life; he was mistaken when he maintained that the slave States "had a clear moral right" to forsake the Union, and set up an independent confederacy, if they chose to do so; mistaken when he wrote letters to all the loyal Governors in the country trying to induce them to defeat Mr. LINCOLN in '64—in short, his advice at any critical period would always have plunged the country into deep disaster, had it been followed. A man who has proved an unsafe counsellor throughout a long life is not likely to show an alacrity for the better in his old age. Mr. GREELEY's election would only happen if BUNKUM's theory were realized in one case—that a whole nation may possibly go mad. The bulk of the Republican Party would never vote for him. The commercial classes would be ruined by the election of such a man. See even how the mere talk of his nomination—an honor-seven not rightly recognized, should—has depreciated our securities in every market in the world. Men of business are shrewd enough to know what would happen if a wild theorist, the dupe or tool of the most degraded politicians in the whole country, were placed at the head of the Government.

The Convention was the work of politicians and journalists, some of the latter combining the former "profession" with their own. Now these are sometimes able men, like people—have considerable little confidence in their judgment. They can get up a promiscuous gathering, and carry on an active traffic on principles, and make a great flip in figures—but behind these are shrewd and practical men, who have seen these hare-brained philosophers careering round on their hobbies before, and know precisely how much the sport is worth. Whenever the world comes to be governed by professional "politicians" and "clever" journalists, it will be most vilely governed. Let them talk and advise as much as they please, but it will fare ill with us all when we surrender the administration of public affairs to them. See what a wretched muddle they made even of their precious Convention at Cincinnati. They failed in everything they attempted. We always told them CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS was too good a man for them—and so it proved. FENTON came down like a wolf on the fold, and gobbled up that poor innocent sheep, the "able journalist," who thinks the world could not get on a single day without his gracious assistance. To be sure, an old politician triumphed—but it was a triumph which is despised by the people. Common-sense will yet carry the day against these puffed-up wire-pullers and newspaper writers. The people are stronger than they—and happy is it for the country that Providence has so arranged it.

Does the Country Need the Republican Party?

We are not among those who believe that any party can live long on what it has accomplished in the past. Except as a guide or guarantee for the future, the record of a party has comparatively little weight with many people. No party can survive, or ought to survive, the time when its members become convinced either that the objects on which they originally combined are accomplished, or that other objects have become of greater importance.

Has the Republican Party arrived at that point? Does the present situation of the country admit its being dissolved with safety? We do not believe it, and we wish to ask all citizens who are interested in the permanent prosperity of the country to candidly consider the facts bearing on this question. We appeal to them, of whatever party they may be, or whatever their personal preferences, to consider the real and present needs of the country, and decide how far the Republican Party can be made to satisfy those needs, and how far they can be met by any other combination of citizens.

In the first place, the continuance in power of the Republican Party is ample security for the prudent, consistent, and perfectly intelligible management of our finances. Whether the tariff be reduced more or less wisely, whether taxes generally be cut down more or less rapidly, whether the payment of the debt goes on at the rate of one hundred millions a year, or twenty millions, one thing is certain, that no rash experiments will be tried. We shall have no attempts at patent currency to fill every individual purse at the expense of the whole community; we shall have no sudden expansions, cloaked under the flimsy disguise of convertible and reconvertible bonds; we shall have no ill-considered tinkering with the national banks; we shall have a simple, straightforward, business-like management of the debt and expenditures, conforming substantially to the general views of the people, and shaped with reference to their permanent interests. Can we hope for as much from any party made up mainly of Democrats, and including every group, small or great, of theorists and impracticables in finance?

Another thing is certain, that under the Republican Party, the condition and course of the South can be substantially foreseen, and that it will be one of progressive quiet and prosperity. This is a matter of incalculable importance to the country. The South contains the only elements which seriously threaten this country. We are not disunionists, and we have no fear whatever of any organized attempt to renew the armed struggle of the rebellion in this generation. But an armed struggle is the extreme result of an evil which in its other forms may give a great deal of trouble. This evil is illustrated by the well-known operations of the Ku-klux. It is not six months since these organizations were openly and defiantly carried on in the Southern States. We presume that the most obstinate believer in State rights, or the most sentimental advocate of universal amnesty, will agree that the state of things involved in the existence and activity of the Ku-klux was an anomaly which this nation could not afford to tolerate. Under any strictly Republican Administration, the measures which crushed the Ku-klux would be sure to be substantially adopted, if required, and this would be so certain, that they would not be required. Can as much be said of any Administration either purely Democratic, or dependent in the main on Democratic support?

But, though social disorder in the South has this important political bearing, it has also an interest for the business men of the country, which they cannot wisely ignore. It is not denied that with Republicans in the National Government, the material advancement of the South has been unexpectedly great. It has not been so rapid as some may think it might have been, but it has most surprised those who know the section best, and the vastness and completeness of the changes it has undergone. Four millions of slaves have, in the seven years since the close of the war, been changed into practically self-supporting laborers, producing as much as before the war, and consuming more. This one great change has brought many others with it. The foundation has been laid for an industry and commerce of unlimited promise, in which the whole nation is interested. Under a Republican Administration, nothing in the policy of the Government would interfere with the progress of the business interests of the South, and of the

were granted without exceptions or with exceptions of the more prominent rebels; this would work for good. Under a Republican Administration, also, education at the South, and especially education of the negroes, which is an absolute necessity for good government and prosperity, would be fostered. Can as much be said of any Democratic Administration, or of an Administration guided, for instance, by a Republican President chosen by Democratic votes?

We believe the facts we have pointed out will induce the majority of the voters of the country to ensure the continuance of the Republican Party in power for at least another Presidential term. Yet we are not sure that that will be the result. While the Republican Party, as a body, fully appreciate the importance of the subjects we have pointed out, and while many who have acted with the Democrats do so also, there are some who do not see their significance, and who are willing to risk a change for the sake of certain measures on which they have set their hearts. These men, it is quite possible, hold the balance of power for the next election. They belong to the Republican Party. There is nothing in the reforms they present that the Republican Party cannot and ought not to heartily adopt. We have already pointed out how Congress can aid in doing so. The President, also, we have no doubt, will aid in the same direction. Let us add that, in our judgment, every Republican owes it to his party and the country to use all his influence for such decided measures of reform as shall leave no excuse for the alienation of any sincere man from the Republican cause.

Legislation for the City.

At the present stage of legislative business, it is useless to expect a perfect remedy for all the imperfections of our City Government, as at present constituted. On the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, we have supported the provisional charter introduced by Senator PALMER, and now passed by the Assembly with one important amendment. That amendment embodies a principle for which we have long contended, viz., the prohibition of local grants to sectarian schools. While thoroughly approving of the clause on its own merits, we fail to perceive the wisdom of introducing it into a charter which is the forlorn hope of Municipal reform for the present year. Gov. HOFFMAN has given unmistakable proofs that he is once more thoroughly in sympathy with his party. No section of the Democratic Party of this State can afford to support such a provision, and there is the next thing to a certainty that if this bill is acted on by the Governor before adjournment, it will be vetoed, and if not acted on before then, it will be allowed to lapse in default of his signature. Friday next will probably be the date of adjournment. Assuming the amended bill to be promptly concurred in by the Senate, and promptly acted on by the Governor, it is very questionable whether it could be passed over his veto. Then there is the very obvious risk of the bill remaining in the Governor's hands after Friday, and, by its failure to become law, leaving the City just where it is. We do not think that the most ardent of Reformers can afford to invite such a result as this, even by insisting on so salutary a clause as that relating to sectarian appropriations. Of course, if there is any chance of the Governor signing the bill with this clause in it, so much the better.

The New-York Registry and Election law, framed on the model of the more comprehensive measure of the Committee of Seventy, has been passed by the Assembly, and now goes to the Governor for signature. This is also a purely provisional measure, and is acceptable simply because it is too late to get anything better. It provides for the appointment of clerks and inspectors of Election by the Police Commissioners, who, under the new charter, are to be composed of two Republicans and two Democrats. It makes due provision for a certain degree of capacity on the part of those appointed to receive and canvas the votes of the people. It prescribes certain salutary precautions in the registry, and full publicity in the canvass of votes. It has, of course, been opposed at every step by men like TOM FIELDS and Mr. JACOBS, but if the Governor should veto it, it will not certainly be on the ground of its unconstitutionality, but because it will prevent certain sections of the Democracy from polling their usual number of fraudulent votes.

The Williamsburg Ferries.

It is apparently quite useless to ask Mr. GEORGE LAW for regular travel convenience on his line of ferries. Notwithstanding the efforts of the residents in Williamsburg, the Brooklyn Ferry Company continues to run their boats in the most irregular and unsatisfactory manner. There is always something happening to keep the boats "off time." This is especially observable during the night. Now it is the gas that needs attention, and passengers and themselves delayed until it is remedied; or it may be that the gate-keeper sees a wagon approaching, and considerately keeps the boat standing fast for the driver's convenience. Sometimes the bridge is too high, or it is too low, or the pilot thinks a vessel in the river may cause him trouble, so he refrains from starting until the obstacle is past. Whatever may be the alleged cause of delay, the servants of the Company have abundant excuse in their own estimation for neglecting the time-table just to suit their own convenience.

Persons living in the interior of Long Island, and along the line of the South-side Railroad, are entirely dependent upon these ferries as a means of reaching their homes from the City. A delay of two or three minutes at the ferry very often means a detention of these passengers for an hour, as the trains are frequently missed through the irregularity of the boats.

The Roosevelt-street Ferry is a constant source of complaint to the thousands of people using it every day, and it is strange that

be the necessity of affording the public proper facilities for travel. A few days ago some repairs were needed on one of the slips at South Ferry-street, and the Company actually withdrew the New-York Grand-street boats for several nights, thus compelling passengers to go to Grand-street, Williamsburg, whether they lived in that direction or not. Hundreds of people were thus carried away from their accustomed car routes, and were necessarily delayed and hindered in their movements. What would be thought of the Fulton ferry-boats carrying their passengers to Wall-street? Yet it is in this manner that the residents of Williamsburg are treated.

The boats on the several lines of the Brooklyn Ferry Company are wholly inadequate for the travel and traffic they have secured by the material growth of New-York, and its dependencies. The consequence is that every boat which crosses the river in the daytime is overcrowded, and the passengers are in positive danger, for should any accident occur, a panic would inevitably ensue, and great loss of life would be the result. There ought to be more steamers placed on these routes, and they should be run oftener, especially at night, and the time-table should be carefully observed. If the Company were not blind to its own interests, as such corporations usually are, they would perceive that a little effort in this direction would tend to increase the travel, and the value of their franchise, while at the same time the public would gain better accommodation.

A Bill that Needs Restimation.

A bill has been passed by the State Assembly entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to make provision for the Government of the County of New-York.'" This bill is in relation to the emoluments of the Sheriff, and will come before the Senate one of these days for action. The office of Sheriff is well known to be the most lucrative post under our local Government. Anything which tends to swell its already enormous revenues must be considered as a direct wrong to the tax-payers, and altogether out of harmony with the spirit of Reform. As we read this bill, it comes very decidedly under these objections. It allows the Sheriff of the County of New-York to make the present number of his appointees a fixed quantity, and to call upon the Controller to supply funds for his pay-rolls, whether they contain the names of people actually employed by him or not. Before passing any such law, we trust the Reform members of the Senate will satisfy themselves that there is a law in existence under which the Sheriff can call upon the County for payment of his clerks and other officers. Under Sheriff O'BRIEN's tenure of office, we believe that Tammany put through a bill, intended as a sop for their rebellious adherent, in which provision was made for payment of the salaries of some three or four clerks employed in the Sheriff's office. Sheriff O'BRIEN paid the remainder out of the fees of his office, and we presume that Sheriff BRENNAN has been in the habit of doing likewise. We believe that the citizens of New-York will have some difficulty in seeing where the necessity arises for putting their hands in their pockets to swell the already overgrown emoluments of the Sheriff. If passed, this bill would enable the Sheriff to draw, in the course of three years, a sum equal to half a million of dollars. We look to the Senate to decide that a grant like this is simply monstrous.

The bill also contains a clause empowering the Sheriff to draw, on a separate pay-roll, the compensation fixed for the employes in the County Jail. As there are not more than two or three of these, the clause looks like a shrewd device for making a big job a trifle bigger. Altogether, Assembly bill No. 108 needs careful watching, and a rather more thorough inquiry into its provisions than it has yet received. It is to be hoped that the Senate will appreciate the necessity for retrenchment in local expenditures, and refuse to belie every principle of reform by sanctioning so unnecessary an addition to our existing burdens.

News and "Organs."

The *Tribune* is every day making absurd boasts of its "independence" and impartiality. Nevertheless, it has persistently suppressed news which it obtained without any expense or trouble, but which did not altogether meet its views. It is not yet too late for it to remedy in some degree these errors, and to give its readers the news which they had a right to receive, after having subscribed to a sheet calling itself a newspaper. We, therefore, recommend it to publish the following important items, or else to give up preaching about a "code" which it habitually violates:

1. The regular Republican call for the Philadelphia Convention.
2. The call for the New-York State Convention.
3. Gov. GILBERT's letter.
4. Gov. NEWELL's letter, replying to a libel published by the *Tribune*.
5. Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE's letter.
6. Report on Superintendent MILLER's case.
7. The reports of Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, which it has systematically suppressed, while at the same time attacking Mr. WELLS because of them.

It might also withdraw its charges that Mr. WELLS was bribed by "British gold," and that Mr. A. B. CORNELL committed perjury. Would it not be well to do this before making nonsensical professions about elevating the standard of journalism?

MINOR TOPICS.

In the United States District Court of Brooklyn, on Monday, Judge GILBERT performed a very important service to the community by imposing a fine of five hundred dollars on the owners of the steamboat Suwanee, for a violation of the Sixth-hour law, in having neglected to cause her boiler to be properly inspected. In most of the cases of explosion which have been lately investigated by Coroners, it has been proved that the very easiest law could not have been faithfully complied with. A little piece of pin which had been removed out by Judge GILBERT would, therefore, be sufficient to exercise a very wholesome influence upon steam-boat owners, who have not hereto been very careful in providing for the safety of passengers.

Things are evidently not so bad at Salt Lake City as they have been represented by telegrams, since the decision of the United States Supreme Court has been made known in that region. Some thirty prominent Gentiles, it appears, have just published a card in which they claim to have no fear whatever of a massacre of the non-believers in Mormonism, and further add that they believe life and property in Utah to be as safe as in any State or Territory of the Union. BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers have done a great deal to forfeit the respect of the American people, but we believe they have more sense—their abominable doctrines to the contrary notwithstanding—than to be guilty of an act which would be certain to effect their utter ruin.

The French Government has decided that all the French commanders who surrendered to the Germans, shall be tried by Court-martial. There are probably two reasons moving the Government to this course. The one is the desire to punish BAZAINE for his imperialist sympathies, and the other is to elicit evidence clearing to the military reputation of the Ex-Emperor. There is, however, a possibility that other Generals besides those who were devoted to NAPOLEON may be compromised in the course of the forthcoming trials. To Court-martial WIMPFFEN may, perhaps, fix the disaster of Sedan upon the Emperor, but then again it may show that MACMAHON, who is now the supporter of the Thiers Government, was wholly to blame for that preposterous flank movement which rendered Sedan inevitable. Thus THIERS may be hoist with his own petard; and the device that was to destroy the hold of NAPOLEON upon the army may have precisely the opposite result.

New-Jersey ought to be accurately defined as the one State in the Union where the murderer is sure to be hung. The girl GARRABRANT, who has just been convicted at Paterson of having poisoned a man named BURROUGHS, would never have been convicted by a New-York jury, for the simple reason of her sex, and had she been convicted in any other State, she would have been quite safe from the gallows. Even in Connecticut, once the severest State in the Union in her criminal code, the woman SHERMAN, who poisoned her husband, and is suspected of having poisoned ten other people, was the other day convicted, not of murder, but, contrary to law, evidence, and common sense, of murder in the second degree—the object of this maudlin verdict being to save her from hanging. GARRABRANT, however, was tried in New-Jersey, where the murderer is not the peculiar pet of the jurymen and the Judges. That she will be hung there is, therefore, no reason to doubt. Murder in New-Jersey is an exceedingly dangerous business.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen on Monday passed a resolution calling upon the Street-cleaning Commissioners to compel BROWN to clean the streets. This resolution will, of course, produce no such result as it is intended to produce, since there is no means of compelling BROWN to fulfill his contract; but it is an indication that public sentiment will soon insist upon some remedy for the present disgraceful state of things. In the course of the debate upon the resolution, Assistant Alderman FREEMAN suggested that BROWN be indicted for corruptly defrauding the tax-payers, by drawing money for services which he has not performed. By all means let him be indicted, if such a proceeding is legally possible. He deserves to be indicted, convicted, and punished as richly as do any of the more prominent Tammany thieves. In the meantime, let us have the streets cleaned at once. A week of such weather as we had yesterday will convert any street in the City into a hot-bed of disease.

At 3 o'clock any afternoon, the solitary palace street-car makes its appearance in Printing House square, and is immediately filled with passengers, though the fare is fifteen cents. In spite of the fact that no more passengers are admitted into the car than can be seated, it must be nearly if not quite as profitable to the Company as any one of the overcrowded and wretchedly uncomfortable five-cent cars. Why, then, do we not have more of the new and comfortable palace-cars? It is now nearly a year since the present one was placed on the Third-avenue route, but it has had no successors. There was a bill before the Legislature last Winter to incorporate a Palace Street-car Company, but it seems to have been quietly killed. The advantages of the solitary palace-car now running are so patent that if it has been largely patronized, and were the Company to place fifty more on the route, they would not meet the public demand.

A man murdered his wife the other day in Baltimore, chopping her up very thoroughly with a cleaver. At the Coroner's inquest, the man's own family testified to his perfect sanity, and to the fact that he was jealous, without the slightest reason, of his wife's acquaintance with another man. Whereupon the astute jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the murdered woman was killed by her husband in a fit of jealousy, superinduced by her acquaintance with the man above alluded to. This is a refinement of idiocy hardly to be expected even from a juryman. Hereafter we shall undoubtedly be made more familiar with the philosophic and analytic juryman, who has thus suddenly revealed his existence. Verdicts upon murderers' wives will state that the motive of the crime was a prejudice on the part of the murderer against the views of the deceased upon the question of the four lumps of sugar to a cup of coffee; and the analytic juryman generally will prove himself more unlucky than is even the sentimental or the obstinate juror.

There were thirty-three new cases of small-pox in the City yesterday—more than have occurred on any one day since the disease became prevalent here during the past Winter. How much the spread of this disease is due to Brown, the street contractor, who persists in not sending to us in the streets six days and weeks, cannot be precisely estimated, but it is certain that had an honest man been in Brown's place, we should have had fewer cases of small-pox, as well as of fever and dysentery. The time will probably come when the existence of small-pox in a community will be regarded as a crime. Cleanliness and thorough ventilation—the former perpetual and the latter repeated at least once in every six hours—will prevent the pest.

OBITUARY.

Manuel Scarpin, Esq.

ROBERT STURGIS, Esq., of this City, died yesterday morning, of Cholera of the heart, though he had for some time been confined to his bed by rheumatism. Mr. STURGIS was one of our oldest Customs in the Indian and East Indian trade, and perhaps made as many successful voyages as any sailor out of the port. He has been from its commencement a member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, and most of the time President of the Board. The interests of the inner and outer harbor of New-York has has watched for years with the utmost vigilance, and made more enemies in the faithful discharge of his public duties against selfish interests than all his own business! In the civil war he took the deepest interest, and was most efficient in providing the Government with vessels for its vigorous prosecution on the coast. His youngest son was killed by one of the actions in Virginia. Latterly Mr. STURGIS has been known as the head and chief owner of one of the Savannah lines of steamers. He was richly imbued in his business, full of affection and good will for the right, had an uncompromising hate of meanness and wrong. His funeral is to take place from his late residence, on Thursday, at 3 P. M.

Benefit Matinee at Wallack's.

A special performance of "The Rivals" will be given by Mr. WALLACK's artists at Wallack's Theatre, this afternoon, in aid of the Homeopathic Surgical Hospital Fund. The representation will afford great pleasure to all who attend it, and its pecuniary success will much assist a very worthy institution.

What Might Have Happened.

From the Evening Post, May 7.

If Mr. GREELEY had been the President when the slave-holders first threatened revolt, he would have shown greater weakness than that which has rendered Mr. BUCHANAN almost infamous; for BUCHANAN simply denied the right of the National Government to coerce a State, while Mr. GREELEY maintained that the Secessionists ought to be allowed to go in peace. This was no hasty and impatient outbreak of sentiment, but a fixed conviction, which likened their revolt to that of our fathers in the Revolution. If Mr. GREELEY had been the President after the disaster of Bull Run, that temporary success of the insurgents would have brought about peace on their own terms. He was so inflamed against the North, and so determined that there should be no coercion, that he would have let the South go, even if the Border States had followed her example. Nothing would have induced him to call out the men and money necessary to put down the rebellion. He was so much in favor of peace that he would have given it to the country at any price. What would have been the effect had the possessor of 18 votes been in authority?

Again, in 1864, when perhaps the most delicate and trying crisis of our history had arrived, and when the Democrats were near profiting a reaction in the sentiments of the North; when everything depended upon the firmness and consistency with which public opinion at home supported the efforts of our brave boys in the field; when LINCOLN, STANTON, SUMNER, GRANT, SHERMAN, and the whole loyal community were making almost superhuman efforts to give a decisive blow to the rebellion—a stroke which would bring about not only a cessation of hostilities, but the other glorious results we have since attained—if Mr. GREELEY had been the President, instead of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, we should have had none of this patriotic exertion with its grand fruits, but peddling propositions in the Canada fashion with the Clays and Sandersons and others, in which emancipation was to be bought by money, and not won as a right.

But it will be said that it is these and other services which make GREELEY popular at the South, where even the late rebels themselves will vote to his support. It will be seen by this, as the expense of all their recollections. Since the war, GREELEY has been an active advocate of every objectionable measure of reconstruction, and the most despotic, insulting and dangerous of all our legislation, the Enforce bills, has had no firmer supporter that he. That any well-meaning Southern gentleman, or any honest opponent of tyranny and centralism, should be willing to accept GREELEY as his chief, would even be infinitely more strange than the acquiescence of the Democrats in his nomination, and the congratulations of CHASE and SUMNER. For there is, there must be, something like truth, honor, consistency in politics; it is not a chaos of shadows, a mere game of shuffle—a race for success; there are deep and awful principles of justice which lie at the bottom, and which men who love their country, who respect themselves, who study the future, are bound to regard.

Some Responses to Cincinnati—Letter From W. S. Robinson.

From the Springfield Republican, May 7.

EDWARD ATKINSON, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I gladly signed the Massachusetts paper urging Republicans to go to Cincinnati, although I thought the Convention was called upon a wrong basis and should have been a union of all in favor of a reform in the politics of the country. The "consultation" has been held, and has resulted in a failure, to make nominations which give any promise of a reformation. Those who went to Cincinnati mainly to make a protest against an absurd theory of political economy, which is at the bottom of a great share of our corrupt and sectional legislation, have found no platform or a candidate provided for them who is more near to any other man in the country, responsible for the spread of the delusion. Those who went there to protest against personal government, the chief vice of the Grant Administration, find themselves driven to support a man who, as a politician, is enough at the head of the forces of the Republican Party in New-York. Those who went there believing that a nomination would be made which, if ratified, would change for the better the civil service, in its higher as well as its lower grades, and a candidate placed in the field whose following is mainly Democratic, and who, even if personally honest himself, is certainly acts upon principles which make scamps out of the rogues, or the vicinmost recovery—from whose election or support, therefore, no reform in the civil service can be expected, he went there simply to "beat GRANT," find themselves confronted with the alternative but the election of GRANT, or the regular Democratic candidate—either of these hap-hazard results to be effected by the personal disfavor of supporting a bad ticket nominated by corruption and blunders. Under the circumstances which call forth this wail from one of your fellow-citizens and correspondents, I cordially invite correspondence from all persons who are inclined to try again to extricate themselves from a corrupt combination of parties, and see what comes of it, and in this effort, if it will not be late, I think you will find many who will join. Yours respectfully, E. ROBINSON.

BOSTON, May 6, 1872.

The Reform League.

The Reform League met yesterday, in Steinway Hall, to celebrate its first anniversary. Rev. J. T. SARGENT occupied the chair. Messrs. GARRET, POWELL, LINTON, Mrs. M. F. DAVIS, Mrs. L. B. CHANDLER, of Boston, and others, addressed the meeting on the subject of reform, political and social. A series of resolutions were adopted, thanking Mr. SUMNER for his efforts in behalf of the colored people, calling on Congress to pass the "Civil Rights bill," recommending the International Working Men's movement of Europe as a powerful auxiliary in the cause of republicanism, and calling for the prompt recognition by Congress of the rights of women. The speakers were all dissatisfied with the result of the Cincinnati Convention, from which they had hoped great things, as it convened under the title of reform.

The First Assembly District Republican Association.

At a meeting of the First Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening at No. 194 Franklin-street, Mr. NATHAN KINGSLEY, Jr., presiding, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we endorse the heart and hand movement of U. S. GRANT, and favor his renomination for the Presidency, and pledge him our hearty support.

Personal.

Hon. J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad; Senator Alex. Ramsey, of Minnesota; Hon. Jno. F. Drew, of Washington, D. C., and Hon. H. B. Morton, of Norwalk, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. E. A. Prentice, of Montreal, and Gen. C. Pressury, of Baltimore, are at the Gilsey House. Gen. E. J. Hunt, of the United States Army; Judge A. J. Parker, of Albany, and W. E. Wallace, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House. Ex-Gov. Randall, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. James Hotel. Thos. C. McCreary, United States Senator elect, of Kentucky, Commodore L. A. Beardsley, United States Navy, and Gen. W. H. Bates, of Tennessee, are at the Grand Central Hotel. E. C. Benfield, of Washington; Judge Clifford, of Portland; Charles W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, and Col. Grovenor, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany; Ex-Gov. Bowie, of Maryland, and Lawrence Barrett, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel. Commodore Macomber and Lieut. Commander Frederick Smith, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

WASHINGTON.

The Action of the House Yesterday on the Tariff.

The Merrill Amendment to the Pendency Bill—

The Post-Office Appropriation Bill in the Senate—Mr. Sumner's Mixed Schools Bill—Judge Davis Withdraws From the Field.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The action of the House today on the Tariff bill was of an extraordinary character, and the result the country will be glad to know is most satisfactory. By a bold move on the part of Mr. KELLEY, and a very adroit and skillful one on the part of Mr. DAWES, the Tariff bill was boldly lifted out of the anomalous situation it had heretofore occupied, and is now before the House in a position where the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. DAWES, is heartily in sympathy with it, and in whose position he will undoubtedly have the support of a majority of the House, thus having gained the very attitude which the Committee of Ways and Means denied him, and in which only could he give the effective support of his decided ability to the bill. It was a liberal concession with Mr. KELLEY deserves almost equal credit with Mr. DAWES, because it was the success of his bold move to strike out the enacting clause of the Committee's bill which rendered Mr. DAWES' motion possible. Had Judge KELLEY been so quick in comprehending the parliamentary necessity of the case as he had been accurate and bold in forming the combination which carried his motion, he would have been master of the situation. But Mr. DAWES seized the opportunity in the very nick of time, and compelled the Democracy largely to come to his support, because it his motion failed they stood in danger of having to take KELLEY'S. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was made by Mr. KELLEY as soon as the House went into Committee of the Whole. It was carried by a vote of 93 to 75, amid much excitement. The free-traders, under the lead of BUNCKLEY, DAVIS and FINKELNBURG, rallying every one on to vote that could be found, but all in vain. The House had evidently been closely canvassed beforehand, and it so happened, as Mr. BROOMS said, that a goodly number of Democrats had gone off to Barnum's Circus, or the move might not have succeeded. The Committee immediately rose, and in the House, again, Mr. KELLEY had control of the beheaded bill. He moved to refer it to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report his minority bill in its stead. Mr. DAWES then took Mr. KELLEY off his feet, by moving as an amendment, substantially what is known as the Senate ten per cent. section, as a substitute for that portion of the majority bill contained between lines twenty-one and 673, being nearly sixteen pages, and including all the sweeping reductions which the Committee made upon wool and woolens, iron and steel, cotton, &c. Mr. FINKELNBURG then forced a direct vote, in an attempt to relieve what the friends of the bill had lost, by moving as an amendment to Mr. DAWES' substitute that the reduction upon the articles above named be at twenty per cent, instead of a general average of ten per cent. This was bringing the question back to the old issue, out of which the quarrel in the Committee first arose, and upon which the fight in the House was expected. The previous question was then called, shutting out all further amendments. The vote came first upon Mr. FINKELNBURG's proposition. The roll-call was watched with the greatest anxiety, as this was the first square test-vote on the tariff question which has been reached this session. It was defeated by a vote of 110 to 79. Of the minority about two-sevenths were Republicans, and of the majority about the same proportion were Democrats. The question then recurring on the ten per cent. reduction substitute of Mr. DAWES, it was adopted by a vote of 111 to 77. There was little similarity between the vote and the last, the 77 minority mainly being the stiff high protectionists. The whole thing was so adroitly managed that the free-traders were of course compelled to vote for Mr. DAWES' ten per cent. project, or go upon the record as opposed to any reduction whatever, so they all voted for it, this being the most humiliating feature of their overwhelming defeat. A third vote was then taken upon adopting the original motion as amended. This vote was 117 to 75, and it left Mr. DAWES again in control of the bill. These three votes in succession were all upon a call of the yeas and nays, so that the members are three times on record. It is generally believed that there will be no changes from the positions thus taken, and thus a large working majority is secured for the bill as it stands. It will immediately thereafter reported back to the House by Mr. DAWES, after consultation with the members of the Committee. The session known as the ten per cent. section, which was by the above manoeuvres substantially incorporated in the Tariff bill, was prepared by Senator SHERMAN, and makes a general reduction of ten per cent. upon all iron manufactures, including pig, and cottons, woolens, &c., except silk. It is estimated that the total reduction provided for in the tariff part of the bill, as it now stands, is about $13,000,000, instead of the $20,000,000 of the original bill. The pairing of tea and coffee on the free list will more than make up for this difference, and with the proposed reductions in internal revenue, will make the total reductions about $17,000,000, or in the vicinity of the sum which meets the general view of the amount of reduction it is thought wise to make.

THE MORRILL AMENDMENT TO THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The action of the House today on the Morrill amendments to the Deficiency bill is not an encouraging one for the Treasury. The Committee on Appropriations had disagreed to the amendment as passed by the Senate, proposing to place in the hands of the Treasury the very great responsibility of adjudicating and paying the claims for all cotton seized after June 30, 1865. To this Judge POLAND offered an amendment referring all these claims to the Court of Claims for adjudication. This was voted down, and the proposition of the Committee was adopted by the nearly solid vote of the Democrats and the Southern members. This is a precedent fraught with imminent danger to the Treasury. A large proportion of the cotton seized after that date actually belonged to the Confederate Government, and was claimed, as private property. This opens the way for all these claimants to present themselves directly to it, or push bankrupt if the Treasury. Gov. BLAIR, Chairman of the House Committee on Claims, said to-night that he was one of the most surprised individuals yet manifested, for before it stood ready for the manipulation of any combination that will carry them through. It is also a very significant fact that the Tribune of today evidently having an eye to Southern support for the candidacy, approves the amendment, against which a majority of Republicans voted. The Senate is expected to reverse the House action.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate continued its discussion of the Post-office Appropriation bill today, but did not reach final action. The questions that were settled today were, however, settled finally so far as the Senate is concerned. The amendment prohibiting persons employed in the Executive departments and members of Congress from prosecuting claims against the Departments, was stricken out by 28 to 25. The China line subsidy was raised to $1,000,000 annually for semi-monthly service, the action of the Committee of the Whole of yesterday being adhered to. Mr. PRESTON renewed the motion of yesterday, but in a modified form, to pay in specie or subsidy to the New-York and Brazil line. The amount was made $400,000, instead of $250,000, being an increase from $100,000, now given for monthly service to secure semi-monthly trips. This amendment succeeded by one majority, the vote standing 26 to 25. The Secretary of State in his letter of instruction should provide yourself with such statistical documents and tables as in your judgment will best promote the purpose of your mission, and as will contribute to the formation or a perfect understanding abroad of the resources and prosperity of the United States; and to that degree of their relative position among the family of nations." It is understood that Dr. YOUNG will accept the appointment, and leave for England about the middle of July.

ARMY GAZETTE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: Wm. M. KILGORE, to be Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Second Lieutenant DAVID HORNE, to be First Lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry. Promotions in the staff corps and duties of Army Paymasters are announced. Major H. B. REED is relieved from the Department of the East, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the South. Major SMITH, now at the Department of the East, is ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Platte. Major WILLIAM SMITH, on the tour of payment for March, is ordered to relieve Major W. H. JOHNSTON as the Department of Dakota. Major JOHNSTON is ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf. Major JAMES O. DENNY is relieved from the Department of the East and ordered to the Department of the Platte.

PROMOTION POSTPONED.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs today agreed to postpone until December next the Senate bill providing for the promotion of Commodore GREEN and fourteen other naval officers in accordance with the report of the Board of which Vice-Admiral ROWAN was President.

JUDGE CURTIS.

Action of the Bar Association—A Special Committee to Go to Albany to Obtain His Removal.

The Bar Association last evening held a special meeting at the head-quarters, No. 30 West Twenty-seventh street, to consider the report of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Marine Court and the conduct of the Justices who preside therein. The meeting was organized by the selection of EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE to act as Chairman, after which the Secretary of the Bar Association read the call for the meeting and the object of it.

Judge NOAH DAVIS then said he had been appointed Chairman of the Special Committee, but was unable to be present at all the meetings. He had, however, examined the testimony taken, and the report of the Committee, which he looked upon as thorough and conclusive. The document had been prepared by Messrs. TOWNSEND and BEALL, and would be presented by the former. It had been carefully inspected by himself, and had his entire concurrence.

Mr. TOWNSEND then read the report, which embraced the synopsis of the testimony taken before the Committee during their various sessions. After reciting the cause which led the Bar Association to commence the investigation, the report goes on to say that the Committee invited the Justices of the Marine Court and Commissioners to make any statement as they felt inclined voluntarily to give, and to verify before proper authority afterward if called upon so to do. Three of the Justices gave these statements without hesitation; but one, GEORGE M. CURTIS, refused to make any statement before the Association, and even denied the right of the Association to make any such investigation, not being clothed with judicial powers to enable them to send for persons or papers. The result of their investigations, as gathered from the affidavits of persons who had appeared before the Committee, was that Justice CURTIS, while in practice, had failed to hold a partnership in firm, the profits of which he shared at the rate of $15 out of every $68 paid into that firm; that while so acting as Judge he referred cases to a member of that firm, the fact for such reference being paid into the partnership, of which fees he received his proportionate share; and that he allowed the members of his firm to practice before him in several cases, the fees for which also went into the partnership, in which CURTIS had a pecuniary interest. The Revised Statutes of 1851 and 1857 forbade Justices, while acting as such, from engaging in any such partnerships, even making it a misdemeanor to do so, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The report then goes on to recite the case of BEAN vs. CLARK, the details of which have already been published, and the course adopted by CURTIS in first trying to influence the decision of Justice GROSS in favor of CLARK, and using abusive language against him for deciding in favor of PARK, and then continuing in trying to influence the Justices who were sitting upon the case when brought up on appeal before the General Term; and when the General Term had affirmed the decision of Justice GROSS, issuing an order to show cause why the motion should not have a new trial on newly discovered evidence, which proved to be frivolous, and had already been before Judge GROSS in another shape. Next on this evidence he ordered a new trial, the plaintiff to have the option of electing to have a jury trial. Then when the case had come before him for trial, the attorney for the defendant elected to be tried before a jury, and moved a modification of the order, and, on this motion, CURTIS, although they paid the usual fee for a trial before a jury, held the matter of the jury in abeyance, but ordered the trial to go on without a jury, and before himself. The plaintiff finding, as he believed, that he had but little chance of justice, paid the costs and withdrew the case. When the defendant, CLARK, appeared before the Committee, at the request of CURTIS, to give his testimony as to the actual facts of the case, he admitted that he had, at CURTIS' request, while the suit was going on, sent (to CURTIS' order) a sum of $1,000 to Mrs. CURTIS, and had charged it to CURTIS' account which he had not paid for them. The report then goes on to show that CURTIS had, on several occasions, condemned himself as badly that was disbarred by the Association. Justice could not sit with him, and on one occasion the General Term was closed on account of his presence. The members of the Association were therefore unanimous in their opinion in consequence of CURTIS' action. The following facts were before out by affidavits in possession of the Committee, and the report winds up in the following language:

"The Committee submit herewith all the affidavits, documents and other evidence taken during the investigation, and take the liberty of recommending to the same Committee to appointed on behalf of the Association, to proceed to the Legislature of the State of New-York with a request that the Governor will issue a commission for the removal of the said GEORGE M. CURTIS from the office which he now holds as one of the Justices of the Marine Court, and for such other and further action in the premises as may be necessary to secure the removal of said Justice."

The Chairman then appointed the following as such Committee, with instructions to proceed to Albany at the earliest possible moment: Messrs. M. L. Townsend, C. A. Beall, P. B. Olney, S. H. Steer and Charles Prince, Judge Davis stating that it was impossible for him to leave the City. This Committee held an informal meeting, and decided so go to Albany this morning, so as to lay the matter at once before Gov. HOFFMAN.

Mr. BEALL asked whether the presentation of the report discharged the Committee from further consideration of the subject, but was answered, that, as there were yet important matters to be investigated with regard to the Marine Court, the Committee would still remain subject until discharged by the Association.

Mr. BEALL moved that the Association do now adjourn until the next regular quarterly meeting of the Association.

MORE PRESS COMMENTS.

Further Extracts from our Exchanges—Varied Feelings With Which the Nomination of Mr. Greeley is Received.

OPINIONS OF THE FOREIGN-AMERICAN PRESS.

From the Courrier des Etats-Unis.

Never before has there been such a medley of opinions as those which have been called forth by the nomination of Mr. GREELEY as a candidate for President. A carriage-stone thrown into a flesh-pound could not create a greater disorder. The commotion was so sudden that no one seemed to have been prepared for it. It is as if the peace-loved Greeley had stood face to face to each other, and that these most opposed had met on the same way, and fraternized. In brief it is altogether a most amusing uproar.

MORE TO THE SAME PURPOSE.

Middletown Press-Argus.

Mr. GREELEY is what may be called a self-made man. He commenced as a compositor, and finished by being the head of one of the most important American journals. He was a champion of the Whig Party while it existed, and has since been an extreme protectionist. To be sure he was a firm opponent of slavery before the rebellion, but notwithstanding this, in 1861 he announced for the dissolution of the Union, and the abandonment of the South with all its misfortunes. If his counsels had been followed, slavery would still be in existence and only three American Confederacies would be today divided in two, three, or perhaps four parts, each hostile to the other. A state of war would then be a natural condition, and a system of permanent armies and monarchical centralization would probably be the result of the fatal quarrel for which so many people say no other remedy than war or separation. Thanks to his good sense and courage, LINCOLN was not seduced by the sophism of Mr. GREELEY, nor frightened by the menaces of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the Republic has escaped the peril which threatened it in 1864; when Mr. GREELEY got doubted the triumph of the Union, but as some Southern journals say, "Mr. GREELEY has not been the decisive victory of Richmond indefinitely postponed."

What we may think of his subsequent acts matter not, but we may not so easily forget the ignoble and odious rôle he played during the French invasion, when he thwarted all the efforts of the friends of England which had for their object the reduction of our unhappy country to the last extreme of misery. He rejoiced at the fall of Strasbourg, he felicitated at the capitulation of Paris; he declared the robbery of Elsass and Lorraine as a just measure. He has signed at his principal places proposed the foreigners. Germany has made him a candidate for President of the United States. You, Mr. GREELEY is the candidate of the Prussian party. The Cincinnati Convention, presided over by Mr. SCHURZ, drew its principal force from the Teutonic element, and we have no doubt that if ever Mr. GREELEY is elected President of the United States it will be due to the influence of the compatriots of WILLIAM and BISMARCK.

FEELING IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Rochester Express, Republican.

Those who sustained GRANT in the field, and in the election of 1868, are with him now, unswerved by the false cries of those who sought office at his hands and did not receive it. There is no earlier at the heart of the great party which saved the country and whose great leader in the war now rules as well as the head of the Government. The united democracy, the party that is the people, is not what it contains to serve them. This will be shown when its representatives meet in Philadelphia.

WHY MR. GREELEY IS UNFIT.

Portland (Me.) Press, Republican.

Mr. GREELEY'S whole record shows that he is an eminently unfit person for the grave responsibilities of government. He is fiercely intolerant of opposition; he is indiscreet, uncertain and abnormally eccentric. A man of large capacity in some directions, he would be as entirely unsuitable for the head of an administration as WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A MAN TOO EASILY DECEIVED.

Worcester (Mass.) Gazette, Republican.

Probably no American citizen is less fit to guide a great nation than the philosopher of the Tribune. A child-like simplicity is his most prominent characteristic. Honest himself, he doubts the sincerity of no one, and the shabbiest sharper, approaching him by flattery, can wheedle him out of his money or his influence. His mind runs to theories and he often shirks the practical duties of statesmanship, as he is deficient and feeble in the knowledge of really practical view of the situation of public affairs. We respect Mr. GREELEY for his honesty and simplicity; we admit that he has excellent qualities as a man, and ability as a theorizer, but no other person could be named who would accept so many wonderful blunders into the administration of national affairs, or who would more easily become the innocent tool of designing sycophants.

THE WORST MAN OF THE CROWD.

Providence Herald, Democratic.

The proposition of the Liberals was to reform the abuses which have characterized the Administration of Gen. GRANT. These abuses were flagrant and obvious, but the time for work was short. The labor of organization had not even been laid out. It was clearly for their interest, while restricting themselves to men popular with their own party, to nominate such a candidate as was likely to be most popular with (or least objectionable to) those identified with other political organizations. Of the names proposed, Mr. GREELEY was most deficient in these requisites.

GREELEY AND TRUMBULL.

New Haven Palladium, Republican.

Dr. GREELEY is a shrewd old gentleman for all his innocent face. Though repeatedly asked to take back his slanderous assertions that Senator TRUMBULL had perjured himself by not voting for the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, he abstained from doing so, afraid that to confess he had wronged Mr. TRUMBULL might strengthen that gentleman's chances of a nomination at Cincinnati. Mr. GREELEY has long enough to suppose that Mr. TRUMBULL would accept the second place on the ticket with him, but the Illinois Senator had the same self-respect to place himself in such a ludicrous attitude. Will Dr. GREELEY, now that he has nothing to lose by it, and has fallen off 300,000 votes, be magnanimous enough to retract his slanders?

GRANT AND GREELEY.

Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Republican.

Of one thing the people would be sure, thus judging from the class of politicians and parasites who fawn upon him, and bask in the sunshine of his favor; no occupant of the Presidential chair would be more frequently vacationed, or more sure to recommend to office, and introduce into public service, a more reckless set of political adventurers than HORACE GREELEY. In point of common sense, in cool judgment, in firmness of purpose, in knowledge and discrimination of character, in dignity befitting high station, Gen. GRANT is infinitely better qualified for President than Mr. GREELEY. In personal purity of motive and sincerity of character Gen. GRANT will not suffer in comparison with HORACE GREELEY. Both have defended the country, the soldier and the civilian, but since the close of the war the record of Gen. GRANT as a public man will, we venture to say, be deemed in public estimation to be more patriotic, more consistent and honorable, more conducive to the public weal, and to the common safety of the country.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF THE GERMANS.

Sandusky (Ohio) Reporter, Republican.

Time and again the editor of the Tribune has declared against the manufacture and sale of wine, ale, beer and liquor. He has called it rank poison, the use of which should be prevented by law, and he has sneered at the idea of exempting beer and domestic wine from the common doom. To ask the Germans to vote for GREELEY is to ask them to vote against their social customs, against their freedom to enjoy their national habits.

THE WORK AT PHILADELPHIA.

Washington Chronicle, Republican.

The Cincinnati platform and candidates may, perhaps, appeal to some few thousands more of the Republicans than those who assisted in the Convention; but the great mass of the party will see with unerring instinct the real meaning of the action of the "Liberals," and refuse to be enticed, refusing to aid in the desperate game to which grand Republican Party, and its unexampled record, the Democratic party has proposed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sections held at the Exchange Yesterday, Tuesday, May 7, were not attended with that interest which the merits of the various properties offered for sale deserved. The number of investors and others present was extremely small, and such as responded to the bidding as a general thing was careless, and such an indisposition was manifested on the part of capitalists to make offers approximating to the estimated value of the real estate presented, that in most instances a withdrawal of the property from the public market was forced upon the auctioneers. The following is a review of the proceedings:

JOS. McGUIRE, as Referee, several Supreme Court sales in foreclosure, respectively under the direction of Messrs. ROBERT A. WILSON, JACOB A. GROSS and HARVEY J. GUERNSEY, Jr., referees, disposed of the following leasehold property, all located in the City of Yonkers, viz.: No. 1, the three-story brick building upon the west side of Broadway, between Main and Water streets, and four-story brick building in rear, situated on the east side of Broadway, 25 feet north of Beunton-street, sold to FRANK REMBACH for $20,000; one lot, with one two-story and two three-story brick buildings upon and covering the same, situated on the east side of Locust Fifth-street and Avenue C, sold to JOHN ZIMMER for $18,000; one lot, 25 by 100.5, with tenement and cellar brick house (with storey an ferail) and three-story brick and frame house in rear, situated on the north side of West Forty-second-street, 200 feet westerly Eleventh-avenue, known as No. 325, sold to M. A. LYNCH for $6,300. These transactions were all of interest, and the bidding was better as the stand than at that of any other other auctioneer, from the fact that the sales were forced, and it was understood that a transfer of title must necessarily be effected. The prices realized in each instance were, however, as a rule, low.

MILLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, disposed of a plot of twenty villa sites or extra size lots, in extent each 25 by about 150, situate on the south side of Anderson-avenue, near intersection with Central-avenue, in the Southerly portion of Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of Morrisania Station, and on a line with One Hundred and Sixty-third-street, this City, for $29,840. In the aggregate. On the property is a two-story and attic stone house, 25 by 40, with extensions 25 by 54, which was sold with the same. Fifteen of the lots, which number, were sold by E. F. BOND, and five by G. T. OSBORN. The lots lie high, commanding extensive views, and at the figures noted the purchase for the buyers is a good investment. Messrs. MOLLER & CO. also offered at auction two lots, with buildings, known as Nos. 20 and 22 Monroe-street, lying between Canal and Grand streets, for which bids amounting to $9,000 each were received, but not accepted; also, building lots on East Seventy-ninth and Eighteenth streets, ninety feet west of Third-avenue, most which, sixteen in all, no bids were made, and the property was withdrawn. Also, eight building lots on Kingsland-street, Brooklyn, embracing four lots, with rear and two-story brick building thereon, between Conover and Van Brunt streets, which shared the same fate as the above, the realty being withdrawn.

By E. LIVINGSTON Co., at public auction, the brown-stone house, and lot No. 2 West Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway, the large store and lot No. 41 Catherine-street, between Monroe and Madison streets, lately occupied by Lossa & Sayliss; the store and lot No. 185 Church-street, between Franklin and White streets, and other executors' sale, by order of the Executors of Joseph Mixer, deceased; the store and lot No. 109 East Broadway, between Harding-slip and Jefferson-street. None of this property was, however, sold, although for the Twenty-fifth-street house bids amounting to $30,000 were made, and for the Front-street store $20,000 was offered, but withdrawn.

J. BLEECKER, Son & Co. offered at auction a very valuable property, namely, a tract of land, with ornamental house thereon, comprising eighty City lots, situated on the Grand Boulevard, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth streets, and fronting on the Hudson River, for which the bids received ran up to $240,000, but, this sum being considerably below the estimated value, no sale was effected.

HOFFMAN, DOBIEN & CO., as usual, informed by the auctioneer, conducting the sale, sold at public auction the three-story white-stoop, brick-stone front house and lot, No. 156 East Eighty-eighth-street, north side, about 300 feet west of Avenue A, to WM. BRIDGWOOD for $12,300. The same firm also offered at public auction the three-story brick house and lot, No. 318 East Forty-third-street, south side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, and the three-story brick house and lot, No. 316 West Forty-third-street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, but withdrawn.

JOHN WARREN offered at public auction a four-story brick house, and 60 years' lease of lot, on the north-east corner of First-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, and a four-story stone-front house, and 21 years' lease of similar lot, on the south-east side of Fifty-sixth-street, 40 feet east of First-avenue, respectively, but in each case the bids fell short of the amount at which the offers were received for the first-named property, and the latter was withdrawn. Mr. WARREN also offered for sale one lot, with three-story brick houses thereon, located at Clifton, Staten Island, near the lower landing, and situated on New-York-avenue, which were knocked down to an enquiry for $7,000. We were informed that by the auctioneer that the property was sold for the amount of the bid. As, however, we are somewhat in doubt as to whether the sale was a bona fide one, we give the facts in the case, and those interested in Staten Island real estate can draw their own conclusions.

The Sheriff was also out in force, offering the several interest in property located respectively on East Broadway, Henry, Broome and Clinton streets, and this announcement closed the business of the day.

In regard to the suburban auctions, held on Monday, May 6, we are gratified in being able to state that the operations were unusually large at both the sales consummated on that day, namely, that at Richmond Hill, in charge of JARE. JOHNSON, Jr., and at Roselle, N. J., in charge of A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., the most satisfactory results were achieved.

At Richmond Hill, 107 lots, said gores of land belonging to the Cirich Estate, and situated respectively on Willow, Vine, Ward, Sherman, Wickes and Gould streets, and on Atlantic, Fulton, Curtis, Leffetts, Johnson and Briggs avenues, all near the depot of the South-side Railroad, were offered at auction by JARE. JOHNSON, Jr., and of which 97 were sold for about $30,000 in the aggregate, a very large advance realized for the lots disposed of in size each at by lots, was $150 each, and for the gore lots from $50 to $60 each. A considerable portion of the property consisted of small gores, irregular in shape, and from the fact the general public were not interested, the auction was held by order of tenants, under the direction of Messrs. MILLER, STOCKBRIDGE & PECKHAM, attorneys, and was ably conducted by the auctioneer in charge. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited throughout. The following were the principal buyers of lots: Francis Cirich, Jr., Wm. Cirich, Wm. Cirich, Charles Andrews, Chas. Bennett, J. F. Hartman, N. F. Petrie, Wm. Johnston, Chas. Kutz, James Smith, M. Brown, Mr. Mallek, Conrad Brand, Wm. Bedow and Schwing. The balance of the property, comprising some 300 lots, will be offered at auction on the Richmond Hill premises, on this City, on Monday of next week, May 13.

The auction held at Roselle, N. J., conducted by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., was attended with results equally as satisfactory as the above, and in its management was fully as successfully carried through. Here 128 plots of land, each containing from two to four City lots each, and fronting the principal avenues of the Roselle Land Improvement Company, and the Elizabeth and Somerville Railroad, were offered at auction, all of which were disposed of to bona fide buyers, at $25 per lot or more per City lot. The aggregate of the sale reaches the figure of $25,000, for 300 lots, said. The attendance at this sale was also large, the interest fully maintained to the close, and the owners of the property as well as the auctioneers conducting the sale are to be congratulated upon its successful consummation. The purchasers of lots were principally from Newark, although a few from Elizabethtown may be mentioned: Messrs. Joseph Sharp, Chas. Hines, John Daley, Benjamin Cohen, Christopher Boyne, P. Falkner, C. G. Hadley, J. Kelley, F. Fairbrook, John Egan, J. M. Cole, Wm. Cullen, Ira Edgarton, Frank Faul, J. C. Berry, Jas. M. Clerr, Jr., W. Wilson and C. M. Wright. The latter, taken as a whole, was one of the best ever held in this section of New-Jersey. It succeeded to the Long sale, to be held on Monday next, at Bloomfield, N. J., by the same auctioneers, we shall to-morrow specify in detail.

Under the order of sale, legal sale will be held by JAMES M. MILLER, at which City, real estate to an unknown will be offered. Homes and lots on Forty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue; House and lot on the north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and building lot on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street. The adjourned legal sale of lots with buildings of the junction of New-Chambers, Roosevelt and Oak streets, is again announced for sale by A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., and JOHNSON, Jr., will also offer at auction sundry of the Espalanga, an extensive tract of Bronx property.

At Albany, Seventh and Eighth avenues, Degraw, Union, President and Butler streets, and on Park-place; also, valuable manufacturing property on Bushwick Creek, Williamsburg, and a country residence of Board of Bound Brook, N. J. In addition of these sales, at the City Hall, Jersey City, on Wednesday, May 15, Mr. HUGH N. CAMP will offer at auction a farm of fifty-two acres. Both of these sales are held under Supreme Court foreclosure orders.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, May 7, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph Meriden.

A very brick tenement-house (rear), on the south side of Twenty-first-street, 175 ft. w. of Seventh-av., 16.8 by 75.5, with a three-story brick tenement-house (rear), on the north side of Twenty-first-street, 175 ft. w. of Seventh-av., 16.8 by 75.5.

By Joseph Meriden and Adrian H. Muller.

[illegible] Nos. 1 to 5 Fifty-first-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Eighth-av., 5 four-story brick tenement-houses, each 16.8 by 75.5.

By Adrian H. Muller, Assignee of Charles Hoffman.

[illegible] Nos. 1 to 5 Fifty-first-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Eighth-av., 5 four-story brick tenement-houses, each 16.8 by 75.5.

By Thomas Cocheu, Jr., Referee

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

[illegible] NEW YORK AND GLASGOW. [illegible] NEW-YORK. [illegible] Saturday, May 4, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, May 11, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, May 18, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, May 25, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, June 1, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, June 8, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, June 15, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, June 22, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, June 29, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, July 6, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, July 13, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, July 20, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, July 27, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, August 3, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, August 10, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, August 17, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, August 24, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, August 31, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, September 7, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, September 14, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, September 21, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, September 28, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, October 5, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, October 12, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, October 19, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, October 26, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, November 2, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, November 9, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, November 16, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, November 23, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, November 30, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, December 7, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, December 14, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, December 21, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Saturday, December 28, at 8 A. M.

THE NEW DEPARTURE EVERY SATURDAY FROM NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK. Sat., June 1.....ANGLIA.....Sat., May 11. Sat., June 15.....ETHIOPIA.....Sat., May 25. Wed., June 19.....VALPARAISO.....Wed., May 29. Sat., June 22.....CALIFORNIA.....Sat., June 1. And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter. Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $80, according to location of state-room in cabin. $40 and $45 according to location in steerage. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, $130. Steerage prepaid certificates, $30; steerage, $25. Intermediate, $60; steerage, $30. Children under one year, $5; one and under eight years, half price; eight and under twelve years, two-thirds. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts for any amount, payable on demand. Apply at the Company's office to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 4,000 tons burden—1,000-horse power each. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way. REPUBLIC.....May 11, 7½ A. M. BALTIC.....May 18, 7½ A. M. OCEANIC.....May 25, 7½ A. M. ADRIATIC.....June 1, 7½ A. M. Rates of passage, $75 and $80, currency. For freight or passage apply to the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for freight only, to No. 19 Broadway, Produce Exchange Building. J. H. CHAMBERS, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAMSHIP SCOTIA landed from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at from 2 to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, May 8. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN. No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows: MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....May 8, at 2 P. M. IDAHO, Capt. PIKE.....May 15, at 8 A. M. MANHATTAN, Capt. J. H. PETTIT.....May 22, at 8 P. M. WISCONSIN, Capt. WM. PETTIT.....May 29, at 8 P. M. NEVADA, Capt. [illegible].....June 5, at 2 P. M. Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for their friends from the country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency. Drafts for any amount, payable on demand in all the principal towns of Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Parties intending to bring out their friends can obtain every information by calling at the Company's office, No. 46 North River, foot of Morton-st. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LAND FROM LONDON DIRECT. From Pier No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CANADA, WESTER.....Saturday, May 4, 8 A. M. ENGLAND, ANDREW.....May 11, 8 A. M. LONDON DIRECT. HELVETIA, GRIER.....Wednesday, May 8, at 2 P. M. Cabin passage.....$80, currency. Steerage.....$30, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30, currency. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 2 Bowling-green. J. D. JONES, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR. FROM NEW-YORK. FROM LIVERPOOL. Scotia.....May 8 | Algeria.....Saturday, May 11 Java.....Wednesday, May 15 | China.....Saturday, May 18 China.....Wednesday, May 22 | Calabria.....Saturday, May 25 Russia.....Wednesday, May 29 | Abyssinia.....Saturday, June 1 Cuba.....Wednesday, June 5 | Batavia.....Saturday, June 8 And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, $30, currency. Drafts for sale payable on demand. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, 111 Broadway, Produce Exchange Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 4,000 tons burden—1,000-horse power each. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way. REPUBLIC.....May 11, 7½ A. M. BALTIC.....May 18, 7½ A. M. OCEANIC.....May 25, 7½ A. M. ADRIATIC.....June 1, 7½ A. M. Rates of passage, $75 and $80, currency. For freight or passage apply to the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for freight only, to No. 19 Broadway, Produce Exchange Building. J. H. CHAMBERS, Agent.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms amidships, where the motion of the vessel is felt the least. Surgeon and stewardess accompany these steamers. RATES.—Saloon, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for their friends from the country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency. Drafts [illegible] Parties intending to bring out their friends can obtain every information by calling at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York. J. H. CHAMBERS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LAND FROM LONDON DIRECT. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

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INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, May 2, at M. CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 4, at M. CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, May 16, at M. CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, May 18, P. M. CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 25, A. M. and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from pier foot of Canal-st. RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency. First cabin.....$70 | Steerage.....$30 To London.....$75 | To Paris.....$80 To Paris.....$80 | To Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, Norway or Denmark.....$35 Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, Norway or Denmark at reduced rates. The Steerage Accommodations are unsurpassed. Tickets can be purchased at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York, by persons wishing to send for their friends. Through Bills Lading given over Liverpool for ports of Havre and Antwerp. For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP CO.

PANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA. CARRYING PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI. Steamers leave wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 A. M., as follows: May 8.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. [illegible], sails from Pier No. 42 North River, at 11 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica. Connects at Aspinwall with steamer [illegible], Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Rates for the inclusive ports received, and 4 P. M. of May 10. Steamer CITY OF PANAMA will sail from San Francisco May 10, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office, 287 Broadway, New-York. H. H. HARY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. MORGAN'S LOUISIANA, Wednesday, May 8. CRESCENT CITY (via Nassau), Thursday, May 16. MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 23. For freight or passage apply to W. P. MOCK, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 4 North River, foot of Morton-st. For freight or passage apply to W. P. MOCK, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA-CRUZ.—New-York and Havana Mail Steam-ship Line. Sailing from Pier 37 North River, foot of Morton-st. to Havana. CLEOPATRA, Pallen (Havana ship), Thursday, May 9. CITY OF MERIDA, Peaker.....Wednesday, May 15. CLEOPATRA, Pallen (Havana ship), Wednesday, May 22. CITY OF MERIDA, Thompson.....Thursday, May 30. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. THE STEAM-SHIP RENTZ, Capt. [illegible], will sail from Pier No. 13 North River, SATURDAY, May 4, 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to WM. L. LORD & CO., Agents, No. 3 Bowling-green.

GENERAL BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS. THE STEAM-SHIP MALLORY, Capt. [illegible], will sail from Pier No. 1 North River, SATURDAY, May 11, 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to WM. B. GARRISON, Agent. No. 5 Bowling-green.

LIFE Coast Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 19 East River, foot of Pike-st. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.

Steamers sail by Alternate DAYS ON BEHALF FREIGHT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through freight rates and Bills of Lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to and from all points. For freight or passage apply to the Agents, on the dock, foot of Wall-st., North River. GEORGE TONGE, Agent. No. 329 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. A REGULAR MAIL STEAMER sails on the 5th of every month. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tobias Asmus.....May 25 NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Wm. Wilson.....June 25 MERRIMACK, Capt. G. R. SLOCUM.....July 25 These splendid steamers will be dispatched and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. L. GARRISON, Agent. No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO. OFFICE, No. 9 Exchange-place. Messenger leaves daily at 10 A. M. for Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Athens, Stuyvesant, Schodack Landing, Castleton and Troy, and returning leaves Troy at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East. Through Money can be obtained at the office on the Steamer. Freight received at No. 9 Exchange-place, No. 1 Cedar-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY. Leave Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill, Fare 75 cents; by the night boats on the Hudson, Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Jay-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted) at 5 P. M., making more connections with all trains going North, East and West. Cheap, cool and pleasant. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and Lake George, Trenton Falls, Niagara Falls and Montreal, good for 15 days. Tickets and state-rooms secured at the office on the Pier, and at the principal Hotels and Railroad offices.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOR RED BANK. LEAVE FOR RED BANK. Mon., May 6.....2 P. M. | Mon., May 6.....7 P. M. Tues., May 7.....8½ A. M. | Tues., May 7.....11 A. M. Wed., May 8.....9 A. M. | Wed., May 8.....12 M. Sat., May 11.....9 A. M. | Sat., May 11.....12 M. Mon., May 13.....9 A. M. | Mon., May 13.....12 M. Tues., May 14.....10 A. M. | Tues., May 14.....1 P. M. Wed., May 15.....10 A. M. | Wed., May 15.....1 P. M. Thurs., May 16.....10 A. M. | Thurs., May 16.....1 P. M. Fare, 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer will leave Pier No. 18 East River, foot of Pike-st., at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 8½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Connecting with H. R. train.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Steamer CHRYSTENAR daily at 3½ P. M. for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's, Peekskill, Caldwell's, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. Passengers for Hudson, Catskill, Coxsackie, Athens, Stuyvesant, Schodack Landing, Castleton and Troy, connect with ADELPHI, 5 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake and the Pacific Coast, connect with ALEXIS, at 4 P. M. Tickets and information obtained. Bysset & Brown, Pier connecting with H. R. trains.

A LOANKAN AND TROY LINE, LANDING at Catskill, Coxs. Hot Air, at North River, daily, (Saturdays excepted), at 5 P. M. Connections with Railroads for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake and the Pacific Coast. Tickets and information obtained. Bysset & Brown, Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, PORT EWEN AND ALL POINTS on Hudson and Delaware & Hudson Canal Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 11 o'clock, and 11 night, Sundays excepted.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steamer NEPTUNE, Capt. NEDDY WHITE leaves foot of Market-st., Stamford, at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer EXPRESS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamer leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:30 and 11 P. M., connecting with rail.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The only line in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (sunday excepted), at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with the morning trains for the North and West. Returning, will leave Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East. Through Money can be obtained at the office on the Steamer. Freight received at No. 9 Exchange-place, No. 1 Cedar-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY. Leave Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill. Fare 75 cents; by the night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Jay-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted), at 5 P. M., making more connections with all trains going North, East and West. Cheap, cool and pleasant. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and Lake George, Trenton Falls, Niagara Falls and Montreal, good for 15 days. Tickets and state-rooms secured at the office on the Pier, and at the principal Hotels and Railroad offices.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st. 8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans. 9.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. 12.00 M., Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans. 4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans. 8.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Niagara Falls. 11.00 P. M., Chicago Express, with sleeping-cars for Chicago, Buffalo and Niagara Falls. 11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany. All these trains connect at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie with steamers. Special Trains leave Hunter's Point as follows: 8.30 A. M. and 6 P. M. Tickets at principal offices, 413 and 957 Broadway, and at the depots, foot of Chambers-st. and 42d-st. Baggage checked through from hotels and residences by Westcott Express. JOSEPH KUPP, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows: 8.30 A. M. Accommodation mail train. 9.00 A. M. Southport Express, with drawing-room cars through to Elmira and Corning. Passengers for Ithaca and Northern Central Railroad take this train. 1.30 P. M. Express for Port Jefferson, Greenport and Sag Harbor. 3.30 P. M. Express (through to Greenport). 4.00 P. M. Express for Jamaica, Rockville Centre, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Also, from Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M. All trains connect with H. R. trains. Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1872. The undersigned have formed a limited partnership for the transaction of a general stock, grain and gold commission business. ROBERT L. & S. HALL. MARK L. HAMILTON, Jr. GEORGE T. HALL. EDWARD H. OWEN. Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of WM. YOUNG & CO. is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by WM. YOUNG & CO., at their former place of business, No. 64 Gold-st., St. Louis, Mo. WM. YOUNG & CO. St. Louis, April 27, 1872.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, and that the name, residence and post-office address of each of the partners is as follows, viz.: The name of the firm is HENRY THOMPSON & SON, New-York, for the transaction of a general stock and gold commission business in the city of New-York, and the name, residence and post-office address of the general partners are as follows, viz.: HENRY THOMPSON, residing at No. 2 Madison-square, New-York, and JOSEPH TRUMBULL, who respectively reside in the City, County, and State of NEW-YORK, are the general partners. That HENRY THOMPSON of the said city of New-York is the special partner, and that the said HENRY THOMPSON has contributed and paid into the said business of said partnership the sum of [illegible] dollars in cash. That the said partnership is to commence on the first day of May, 1872, and to continue for the term of [illegible] years thereafter. HENRY THOMPSON. JOSEPH TRUMBULL. STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: On this 1st day of May, 1872, before me personally came HENRY THOMPSON and JOSEPH TRUMBULL, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same. CLEWA HARRIET A COE, Notary Public, New-York County. London, May 1, 1872.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH, NEW-YORK. Factory, 63 to 69 Lewis-st., East River. Manufacturer of DELAFIELD'S PATENT VULCANITE CUSHIONS. No. 27 Vesey-st., New-York. Billiard balls, cues, tips, chalk, &c. Lowest market prices. Old tables new covered. Orders by mail attended to.

REMOVAL.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872. THIS COMPANY HAS REMOVED TO No. 156 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STORES. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y., May 7, 1872. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., June 4, 1872, for supplying the subsistence Department with the following-named subsistence stores, viz.: Bacon, 4,000 pounds; rice, 129 pounds; adamantine candles, 600 pounds; hominy, 600 pounds; beans, 2,000 pounds; brown sugar, 900 pounds; granulated sugar, 600 pounds; vinegar, 35 gallons; soap, 400 pounds; candles, 400 pounds; soap, 400 pounds; salt, 800 pounds; black pepper, 20 pounds; mustard, 5 pounds; yeast powders, 200 pounds; laundry-soap, 50 pounds; [illegible] for flogging [illegible]. JOSEPH E. KUPP, First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1872. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1872, when they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the following-named agencies, on the 1st day of May, 1873, the articles enumerated, viz.: SANTEE AGENCY. 60,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 4,000 pounds per month. 14,000 pounds Coffee (green). 14,000 pounds Sugar. 1,500 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes. 2,000 pounds Soft Brown Soap, in boxes. 2,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels. YANKTON AGENCY. 1,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof. 84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month. 84,000 pounds Coffee (green). 84,000 pounds Sugar. 480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month. 30,000 pounds Soft Brown Soap. 30,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes. 12,000 pounds Fine Tobacco, in boxes. 12,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels. UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY. 1,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof. 168,000 pounds XX Flour, or 14,000 pounds per month. 36,000 pounds Coffee (green). 36,000 pounds Sugar. 48,000 pounds Soft Brown Sugar. 2,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes. 4,000 pounds Soft Brown Soap, in boxes. 4,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels. KIOWA AGENCY. 1,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof. 168,000 pounds XX Flour, or 14,000 pounds per month. 36,000 pounds Coffee (green). 36,000 pounds Sugar. 48,000 pounds Soft Brown Sugar. 2,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes. 4,000 pounds Soft Brown Soap, in boxes. 4,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels. WICHITA AGENCY. 1,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof. 126,000 pounds XX Flour, or 10,500 pounds per month. 16,800 pounds Coffee, (green). 32,000 pounds Soft Brown Sugar. 2,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes. 4,000 pounds Soft Brown Soap, in boxes. 3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels. Bids for beef cattle will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the beef cattle. Bids for flour will state price per pound, net, at the agency, to which bids must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever. The flour must be good, merchantable Cattle, all steers, from 4 to 6 years old, to be of such kind, breed and condition, and averaging in fleet weight one hundred pounds, live weight, as may be determined by weighing on scales, in Sacramento, Cal., or Portland, Oregon, at the option of the Government, before delivery at the agency, and to be delivered in the following-named quantities, on the first day of July, 1873, at which time about one-twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the first days of each succeeding month, viz.: SANTEE AGENCY. 2,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof. 1,500,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 10,000 pounds per month. 1,500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month. 150,000 pounds Coffee, (green). 150,000 pounds Sugar. 12,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes. 24,000 pounds Soft Brown Soap, in boxes. 6,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels. RED CLOUD AGENCY. 2,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof. 1,200,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 80,000 pounds per month. 1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month. 300,000 pounds Coffee, (green). 300,000 pounds Sugar. 24,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes. 48,000 pounds Soft Brown Soap, in boxes. 12,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels. UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY. 1,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof. 168,000 pounds XX Flour, or 14,000 pounds per month. 36,000 pounds Coffee, (green). 36,000 pounds Sugar. 48,000 pounds Soft Brown Sugar. 2,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes. 4,000 pounds Soft Brown Soap, in boxes. 4,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels. WHITESTONE AGENCY. 4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof. 336,000 pounds XX Flour, or 28,000 pounds per month. 72,000 pounds Coffee, (green). 72,000 pounds Sugar. 96,000 pounds Soft Brown Sugar. 4,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes. 8,000 pounds Soft Brown Soap, in boxes. 8,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels. GRAND RIVER AGENCY. 2,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof. 1,200,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 80,000 pounds per month. 1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month. 300,000 pounds Coffee, (green). 300,000 pounds Sugar. 24,000 pounds Pine Tobacco, in boxes. 48,000 pounds Soft Brown Soap, in boxes. 12,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels. Bids will state price per pound, net, at the agency, to which bids must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever. The flour must be good, merchantable Cattle, all steers, from 4 to 6 years old, to be of such kind, breed and condition, and averaging in fleet weight one hundred pounds, live weight, as may be determined by weighing on scales, in Sacramento, Cal., or Portland, Oregon, at the option of the Government, before delivery at the agency, to be ascertained and paid for at the contract price. Bids for beef cattle will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the beef cattle. Bids for flour

THE METHODISTS.

Sixth Day's Session of the Quadrennial Conference—Presentation of the Missionary and Dr. Lanahan's Report—Great Excitement.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded yesterday morning, and the Conference reconvened to order by Bishop Ames at 9 o'clock. Nearly all of the members being at that time in other places. The religious services were then started out by Rev. Dr. VAN CLEVE. Bishop Simpson took the chair and presided during the business of the Conference.

Dr. BRIGGS called for the reading of the report of the minority of the Committee, which contained an introduction embracing many of the points covered by the report of the Book Committee. It also expresses a knowledge that the management of certain portions of the Book Concern were open to severe criticism, and that Dr. LANAHAN should be censured for his action in it. They also took exception to the statements in the majority report.

The report, which is very lengthy, explained how Dr. LANAHAN first discovered that the purchases of paper were not as cheap as he thought, made for the best interests of the Book Concern. The vouchers were obtained from Mr. GOODENOUGH, the superintendent of the printing department, with some difficulty and delay, and showed that all the paper had been purchased of a house in Boston, of one in New-York, and of J. F. FOSTER, the son of Dr. FOSTER. The report says: "An examination of one of FOSTER'S vouchers, dated April 30, 1868, showed that he had charged the Concern $15 80 per ream for a lot of paper that he had bought the day before for $10 80 per ream, thus realizing a profit of over twenty-five per cent." A subsequent inquiries proved that the firm would have sold to the Book Concern direct, at the same rate as to FOSTER. GOODENOUGH had denied the existence of a third person in the purchase of paper, yet orders were shown in fifty-one instances where FOSTER had purchased in the name of the Book Concern, the order being signed by GOODENOUGH. The value of the orders so signed was $66 24, and on this FOSTER got a percentage. It also appears by the report that, from 1864 to 1868, FOSTER had received a percentage on the purchase of over half a million dollars' worth of paper. The affairs in the bindery, under the superintendency of H. B. HOFFMAN, were in a shocking condition. He did all the purchasing, and all bills that were ordered were indorsed by him, without auditing. The gold sweepings, paper shavings, board and leather chippings, &c., of such an extensive establishment should realize from $5,000 to $7,000 per year, and yet no account of it was made. There were bills for black velvet at $10 and $17 per yard, while ordinary binder's velvet was but 60 cents, and there was no evidence that such velvet had been properly used in the bindery. Moreover, sheepskins and cloth were strangely sent away by HOFFMAN; and on a salary of $2,000 per year, HOFFMAN lived almost in princely style. Several other features, such as the overcharging of the pay-rolls, &c., betrayed a system of fraud which accrued to the benefit of HOFFMAN.

Dr. ALLEN moved that all three reports on the matter appertaining to the Book Concern be referred to the Episcopal Committee.

Dr. HEADLEY moved as a substitute that they be referred to a special commission of two from each Book District, forming a committee of thirty members.

Judge MCCALMONT moved in amendment that they be referred to a special committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Bishops, and who shall sit continuously during the sessions of the Conference.

Dr. HEADLEY gave as a reason why it should not be referred to the Book Committee, that there were eight members on that Committee who had been deeply mixed up in the troubles of the Book Concern, and no matter what verdict they might render, it would be unjust to one side or the other. A committee of thirty was not too large.

Dr. LANAHAN hoped there would be no attempt made to cut off discussion so that neither the Press nor the public should have cause to say that this Supreme Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church had refused to give the fullest question the fullest and amplest opportunity for debate. If any one should dread an investigation by a special committee it would be himself, if his statements were not true. For two years he had stood a bombardment by the press, and these Dr. LANAHAN first discovered that the purchases of paper were not as cheap as he thought, made for the best interests of the Book Concern. The vouchers were obtained from Mr. GOODENOUGH, the superintendent of the printing department, with some difficulty and delay, and showed that all the paper had been purchased of a house in Boston, of one in New-York, and of J. F. FOSTER, the son of Dr. FOSTER. The report says: "An examination of one of FOSTER'S vouchers, dated April 30, 1868, showed that he had charged the Concern $15 80 per ream for a lot of paper that he had bought the day before for $10 80 per ream, thus realizing a profit of over twenty-five per cent." A subsequent inquiries proved that the firm would have sold to the Book Concern direct, at the same rate as to FOSTER. GOODENOUGH had denied the existence of a third person in the purchase of paper, yet orders were shown in fifty-one instances where FOSTER had purchased in the name of the Book Concern, the order being signed by GOODENOUGH. The value of the orders so signed was $66 24, and on this FOSTER got a percentage. It also appears by the report that, from 1864 to 1868, FOSTER had received a percentage on the purchase of over half a million dollars' worth of paper. The affairs in the bindery, under the superintendency of H. B. HOFFMAN, were in a shocking condition. He did all the purchasing, and all bills that were ordered were indorsed by him, without auditing. The gold sweepings, paper shavings, board and leather chippings, &c., of such an extensive establishment should realize from $5,000 to $7,000 per year, and yet no account of it was made. There were bills for black velvet at $10 and $17 per yard, while ordinary binder's velvet was but 60 cents, and there was no evidence that such velvet had been properly used in the bindery. Moreover, sheepskins and cloth were strangely sent away by HOFFMAN; and on a salary of $2,000 per year, HOFFMAN lived almost in princely style. Several other features, such as the overcharging of the pay-rolls, &c., betrayed a system of fraud which accrued to the benefit of HOFFMAN.

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Dr. ALLEN said he cannot agree with Mr. KILBRETH in his conclusion that the Book Concern was not making the vast sum of over $600,000, on half of which he had very large profits, and on the other half which he had very large profits, and on the other half which he had no serious loss.

There the accounts of the Concern have for years been kept in a most unsatisfactory manner.

Dr. FOSTER said the investigations have been so made as to be untrustworthy, as that not little dependence can be placed upon the annual exhibits of the Agents to the Conferences, so far as relates to the actual results of business during the preceding year, or the real assets of the Concern.

Fifth—The ministry have been driven to the conclusion that the Book Concern was managed from the outset of personal aggrandizement, the personal profit, and some of his subordinates giving so much attention to private business, to corporations and various forms of speculation, as not carried on in the Concern. From such implicated there were the ablest and most earnest opponents of the Assistant Agent entirely exempt him.

In addition to the report, and read as part of it, were copies of letters written by paper dealers to Dr. LANAHAN, as Assistant Agent of the Book Concern; showing the large profits which must have been made by FOSTER on the amounts of the paper purchased by him for the use of the Book Concern. The report of Mr. GUNN, the accountant, was also read, showing in detail the points embraced in the article which appeared in last Thursday's TIMES.

After all the foregoing reports had been read, Dr. LANAHAN arose and said that they could not, for the present, and that his report to the Conference be read. The motion to lay on the table prevailing, Dr. HARRIS commenced the reading of Dr. LANAHAN'S report, when one of the members moved to lay it on the table until a report should be presented by the Agents. A long series of "No, no," and "Let us have the whole thing," were heard, and a vote taken by which it was decided to have the report read.

The report, which is very lengthy, explained how Dr. LANAHAN first discovered that the purchases of paper were not as cheap as he thought, made for the best interests of the Book Concern. The vouchers were obtained from Mr. GOODENOUGH, the superintendent of the printing department, with some difficulty and delay, and showed that all the paper had been purchased of a house in Boston, of one in New-York, and of J. F. FOSTER, the son of Dr. FOSTER. The report says: "An examination of one of FOSTER'S vouchers, dated April 30, 1868, showed that he had charged the Concern $15 80 per ream for a lot of paper that he had bought the day before for $10 80 per ream, thus realizing a profit of over twenty-five per cent." A subsequent inquiries proved that the firm would have sold to the Book Concern direct, at the same rate as to FOSTER. GOODENOUGH had denied the existence of a third person in the purchase of paper, yet orders were shown in fifty-one instances where FOSTER had purchased in the name of the Book Concern, the order being signed by GOODENOUGH. The value of the orders so signed was $66 24, and on this FOSTER got a percentage. It also appears by the report that, from 1864 to 1868, FOSTER had received a percentage on the purchase of over half a million dollars' worth of paper. The affairs in the bindery, under the superintendency of H. B. HOFFMAN, were in a shocking condition. He did all the purchasing, and all bills that were ordered were indorsed by him, without auditing. The gold sweepings, paper shavings, board and leather chippings, &c., of such an extensive establishment should realize from $5,000 to $7,000 per year, and yet no account of it was made. There were bills for black velvet at $10 and $17 per yard, while ordinary binder's velvet was but 60 cents, and there was no evidence that such velvet had been properly used in the bindery. Moreover, sheepskins and cloth were strangely sent away by HOFFMAN; and on a salary of $2,000 per year, HOFFMAN lived almost in princely style. Several other features, such as the overcharging of the pay-rolls, &c., betrayed a system of fraud which accrued to the benefit of HOFFMAN.

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